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The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1065

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ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

VOL. XXIII NO. 240 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1935 SIXTEEN PAGES

Geneva Proclaims Italy As Aggressor

League Council Votes For Sanctions?

Suez Canal Not To Close But Blockade Possible

AIR LINER WRECKED

Passengers Jump To Safety Before Machine Nosedives

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
KAMPALA, Oct. 7.

The Imperial Airways liner "Hanno" burst a tyre, overran the landing ground at the Entebbe Aerodrome and buried its nose in the ground and was wrecked. The passengers jumped to safety from twelve feet to the ground.

Relief planes have arrived to carry on the passengers to the mails southward.

'12 KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

CHEYENNE (Wyoming) Oct. 6.

Twelve have been killed including nine passengers when a mail 'plane from California bound for New York crashed fifteen miles west of Cheyenne.—Reuter's Special.

WORK FOR INDIA'S UPLIFT

Dr. Arundale's Appeal At Theosophical Conference

BENARES, Oct. 7.

The North-India Theosophical Conference concluded to-night.

Speaking at the Conference, Dr. Arundale, International President of the Theosophical Society, stressed the need for promoting brotherly feeling and spirit of goodwill, co-operation and tolerance for all views and convictions and appealed for working for India's uplift, not necessarily in a political way. He said, Indians should have their own constitution which could satisfy their needs.

Dr. Arundale accompanied by Mrs. Rukmani Arundale is leaving to-morrow morning for Bombay.—A.P.

WORLD RECORD FOR ENDURANCE WALKING

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

L. D. Sharma of Ajmer claims to have established world record for endurance walking having walked here continuously from 7 a.m. on 4th October to 4 p.m. today, or 80 hours, beating the world record of 72 hours by an American.—A.P.

A JUBILEE PUBLICATION

History Of The Congress Movement In Kerala

(From A Correspondent.)
CALICUT, Oct. 4.

The Kerala Provincial Congress Committee has decided to bring out on the Golden Jubilee Day, an uptodate history of the Congress Movement in Kerala from pre-Gandhian days. Mr. A. K. Pilla., Bar-at-Law, is in charge of the publication. It is proposed to include therein chapters briefly dealing with the allied Movements (Such as the Satyagraha, Khadi, Etc.), and also of the part played by, the sons of Kerala in connection with the Movement outside the Province. As the persons who played their part in the movement at one stage or other are now largely distributed in various parts of the country, it is the earnest desire of the Committee that such of those who happen to possess special knowledge, information or documents touching any stage or aspect of the movement to be good enough to place them at the disposal of the committee. All materials available may atonce be sent so as to reach Mr. A. K. Pillai, Bar-at-Law Post Chalapuram, Calicut, at all events, not later than the 1st of November 1935.

'Il Duce' Gives Up Flight To Adowa!

NOT OPPORTUNE TO LEAVE ITALY

Conflicting Reports Of Losses & Gains: Walwal Captured By Abyssinia

Through Reuter's Agency

ROME, Oct. 7.

The report that Signor Mussolini is shortly going to Adowa to unveil the memorial of the dead is not confirmed. It is stated that though the Duce would like to visit the troops in the field, the situation is inopportune to permit him to leave Italy.

It is learned that the troops are consolidating their positions and resting after strenuous operations connected with the capture of Adowa.

The military situation to-day is unchanged.

No Closing Of Suez?

PARIS, October 7.

The meeting of the Suez Canal Company was devoted to current affairs thus disapproving the rumours that the Powers might consider the advisability of the closing of the Canal, though not ruling out the supposition that the directors considered the possibility of a blockade arising eventually with the progressive application of Sanctions.

Strictest secrecy is being maintained, but a company official explained that there could be no question of the reported decision to raise rates from one to three shillings per ton for the transport of arms.

Hospital Unusable

ADDIS ABABA, Oct. 7.

One of the most modern hospitals here is not usuable as owing to the International Law, the Ethiopian Government discovered that they cannot take over the Italian hospital as war has not yet been declared.

U. S. COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

(From Our Special Correspondent)
NEW YORK, Oct. 7.

Members of the New York Cotton Exchange make an estimate of cotton crop at 11,370,000 bales.

Italian Troops Statistics

ROME, Oct. 7.

Statistics of Italian forces in East Africa give 2,00,000 troops. 30,000 workmen, mostly road builders, 350 aeroplanes and 250 tanks. It is noteworthy that threequarters of the troops and a majority of the tanks are concentrated in Eritrea. The Air Force expects to increase to 800 aeroplanes by the end of the year.

Earlier News On Page 7

ADDIS ABABA, Oct 7.
19|10 hours.

It is officially admitted that Italians have occupied Adowa. But it is stated, the town was previously evacuated and there was no Ethiopian resistance.

Arms Shipments Stopped

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

The Customs officials have been instructed to stop all arms shipments to Ethiopia and Italy. Those to the French Somaliland are suspended pending further instructions.

How France Views It

PARIS: October 7.
11-43 a.m.

The fall of Adowa has had a paradoxically calming effect on France and encouraged a widespread hope that now the Italian honour was satisfied and Sgr. Mussolini would be content to do the rest by negotiation.

The "Figaro" remarks that the sacrifices to the laws of the jungle being accomplished, it is the turn of sacrifices to the laws of reason.

The "Petit Parisien" says: "It would be to the honour of our English friends to accept Sgr. Mussolini's conciliatory message at its face-value".

Conflicting Reports Of Gains And Losses

ADDIS ABABA: Oct. 7.
12-45 a.m.

Continual guerilla warfare is raging on the Ogaden front. Italian planes are carrying out reconnaissances and dropping bombs, while the Abyssinians are stalking and sniping the advance guards.

Conflicting reports of gains and losses have been arriving. Walwal is reported to have been captured by the Abyssinians.

The opinion here is that the Abyssinians never engaged themselves in any pitched battles round Adowa, following the Emperor's exhortation last week, but they stuck to guerilla tactics. The only clash reported was between the Italian advance guard and the Abyssinian outposts.

Four days' firing produced great psychological effect on the Abyssinians to whom the modern methods of warfare are unknown.

It is stated here that the Italians are advancing steadily without rushing but consolidating every yard they advance.

Tasks For Italian Troops

ASMARA: Oct. 7.
10-12 a.m.

The Italian advance does not progress smoothly. Italian officers who have returned from the front told Reuter's special correspondent that the immense difficulties encountered are apt to be underestimated. Three columns of the Italian army advancing along different routes, towards the same objective, had to tackle different difficult tasks. Co-ordination is most difficult thing, owing to the mountainous territory with only a few tracks in a country which offers unlimited possibility for snipers, while the Abyssinians, esconced in the steep path, with a few machineguns, held up a whole army corps for some time.

Extremely stiff resistance on Sunday occurred at Debrasinna, where, it is estimated 600 Abyssinians were killed and wounded, and many were taken prisoners.

War News At A Glance

No pitched battles with Italians the Abyssinians resorting to guerilla tactics. Continual guerilla warfare is ranging on the Ogaden front.

Italian Advance is no smooth affair. Co-ordination among three columns of Italian troops advancing along different routes is most difficult.

Extremely stiff resistance by Abyssinians at Debrasinna on Sunday, resulting in the loss of 600 lives.

Conflicting reports of gains and losses. Abyssinians have, it is reported, captured Walwal. Italians entered Adowa without resistance, the entire population having withdrawn from there. Signor Mussolini will not now fly to Adowa, as reported as he thinks it inopportune to leave Italy.

Emperor Haile Salassie has ordered evacuation of Addis Ababa and ordered the population to dig trenches near the British Legation outside the Capital.

The League Council and Assembly have accepted the reports of the Committee of Thirteen and Six, only Italy dissenting. This would mean taking action under Article XVI of the Covenant which calls for a complete economic and social boycott of Italy and Italian Nationals, ultimately resulting in military sanctions.

The Suez Canal company does not favour closing it, but directors do not rule out the possibility of a blockade with the progressive application of sanctions.

American shipments of arms to Italy and Abyssinia have been ordered to be stopped and those for French Somaliland suspended.

The Working class in the City demonstrated resentment at Italian aggression, at a public meeting. The demonstration at the Italian Consulate was, however, abandoned due to police intervention.

FOR EVACNATION OF ADDIS ABABA

LONDON: October 7.
10 a.m.

It is understood that members of the Diplomatic Corps have telegraphed to their respective Governments, asking them immediately to seek assurances from Rome that neither Addis Ababa, nor Diredawa should be bombed, in view of the number of foreign nationals residing there.

Meanwhile the Emperor has ordered the whole population to dig trenches for safety of themselves and their belongings on the hills, outside the town, near the British Legation, as being the region least likely to be bombed. All families are trekking there afoot or on mules, complete with their dogs and poultry.

So thorough are the arrangements for evacuation that the Italian bombers will find the Capital empty except for the Police.

With the arrival of the staff of the Italian Consulate at Debramargos, after a fortnight's caravan journey to cover 100 miles, it is expected that Count Vinci will ask for passports.

The staff of five men and one woman swam a distance of 250 yards, across the swollen Blue Nile and were received most politely by the natives they encountered.

It is stated that by digging deep pits camouflaged with trees and leaves, the Abyssinians trapped four Italian tanks during the advance on Adowa. The crews are reported to have been killed.

Ethiopia Appeals To Italian Conscience

PROLONGED WAR DISASTROUS TO BOTH

Hawariate Tells Abyssinians Will Defend Country Unto Death

Through Reuter's Agency

GENEVA, Oct. 7.

"Reuter" learns from enquiries among the delegations both the reports of the Committee of Thirteen and Committee of Six, declaring that Italy has broken Article XII, will be adopted unanimously.

The Polish representative informed "Reuter" that he would vote affirmatively with other member and his was the vote chiefly in doubt.

The eventual application of economic sanctions is suggested by the arrival of the British Treasury Officials, Wills and Hawtrey.

Baron Aloisi made an attempt to delay the proceedings saying that he had not had time to examine the Committee of Thirteen's report. He, therefore, asked for the adjournment of the public meeting till to-morrow.

Mr. Hawariate opposed.

The Chairman suggested the meeting to convert itself into a secret meeting without the Italian and Abyssinian delegates to discuss the Italian application.

Capt. Eden warmly declared that he saw no reason why the matter should not be discussed publicly. But the Chairman's proposal was carried.

The ensuing private meeting, however, rejected the Italian application.

Covenant Disregarded

GENEVA: Oct. 7.
1 p.m.

The Council has modified the report of the Committee of Six this morning, inserting the vital and concluding words:—

"Italy has had recourse to war in disregard of the Covenant under Article XII, XIII and XV."

These words, which are the opening words of Article XVI, imply that Article XVI becomes operative.

Meaning Of Report

GENEVA, Oct. 7.

Baron Aloisi, the first speaker at the public meeting of the Council, complained that the committee of Thirteen's report overlooked the essential point that persistent aggression compelled Italian action. Italy was now in a state legitimate defence which no international instrument ever limited.

The defensive preparations were carried out in open daylight. All arguments were futile as long as they were based on the abstract principle which places Ethiopia on the same footing as other members of the League of Nations.

Mr. Hawaria drew the conclusion from the report that in no circumstances could Abyssinia be placed under any form of protectorate or mandate without her free consent.

TO RESIST TO DEATH

Mr. Hawariat concluded with an impassioned appeal to Italy stating that the Ethiopian Government in this decisive hour hopes that the Italian people will consult their conscience and feelings of justice, right and religious faith and asked Italy to think of the sufferings, ruin and catastrophe which will certainly be brought upon Italy and Ethiopia by war of long duration to which the Ethiopian Government and nation resolved to resist to death.

The Council then adopted the Report of the Committee of Thirteen, Italy voting in the negative.

HOSTILITIES MUST CEASE

The President said the first thing necessary was that hostilities should cease. The Council remained at the disposal of the parties to assist and to arrive at any possible peaceful arrangement. The Council also adopted the report of the Committee of six, Baron Aloisi expressing the disapproval of the report reserving the right to submit observations later.

"STATE OF WAR EXISTS"

After the vote was taken the Chairman solemnly announced that the fourteen members of the League registered their votes that a state of war exists in disregard of Article XII of the Covenant. Members would now consider the fulfilment of their duties and under Article XVI of the Covenant they could not neglect those duties without failing in their role as members.

Report Approved

GENEVA: Oct. 7.
3 p.m.

With the vital amendment, naming Italy as Aggressor, the Council has approved the report of the Committee of Six.

SUB-INSPECTOR MURDERED

Receives Fatal Stab In Faction Fight At Village Wedding

AMRITSAR, Oct. 7.

Sub-Inspector Pandit Ranrang of the Beas Police station was murdered last evening in the village of Dharded about 25 miles from Amritsar, according to information just received here.

The Sub-Inspector had gone there to prevent the threatened trouble over the wedding of a village girl to which certain villagers were opposed.

When the wedding party arrived the rival faction armed with lathis attacked them injuring over a dozen persons and in the fight the Sub-Inspector was fatally stabbed.

The Superintendent of Police, the Civil Surgeon and the Additional District Magistrate visited the scene last night and brought the dead body to Amritsar. A dozen villagers have been arrested.—A. P.

'DEARER TO ME THAN BROTHERS'

Pt. Jawaharlal Expresses Gratitude For Messages Of Good Wishes

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 7.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in a message to the press dated Badenweiler, September 28th, writes.—

"I was in Allahabad for such a short time and left so suddenly that I could hardly see most of the messages that had come for me from friends and comrades all over the country. I learn now from letters and newspapers received from home that further messages of welcome and good wishes reached Allahabad after my departure. It is difficult for me to say or put in words what this outpouring of love and affection from innumerable people and friends whom I treasure and comrades who have become dearer to me than brothers in sharing joys and sorrows and facing common perils and anxieties for many years and also those whom I have not the privilege of knowing personally has meant to me during the past few weeks. They will forgive me for this belated acknowledgement and expression of my deep gratitude and for not writing to them separately. All I can say is the old bond holds and will hold whatever befalls us."—A. P.

Sir F. Noyce Resumes Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)
SIMLA, Oct. 7.

A Home Department notification states Sir Frank Noyce, member Viceroy's Executive Council, on return from leave of absence resumed charge of his office from forenoon to-day.

FAMILY COMPETITION
will close to-morrow
WEDNESDAY
9th OCTOBER
Solutions must be written on our Entry Coupon
SEND ANY NUMBER OF ENTRIES

TABULATED ADLETS

ONE Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words——"Box No..... The "Bombay Chronicle"——must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:——"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Branch Secretary for the proposed Bombay Branch of the Sunlight of India Ins. Co., Lahore, Experienced and well-connected gentlemen may apply immediately to the Manager with references and details of previous experience. (6740).

Wanted urgently graduate French Teacher for Matric student four hours weekly. Salary Rs. 15. Apply with full particulars to Box No. 4960, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Shorthand-Typist and general clerk for part-time work daily from 1 p.m. in the Fort. Must be a willing worker. Remuneration about Rs. 25 per month. Apply Box No. 4939, "Bombay Chronicle".

Applicatons are invited for the following posts in a new College proposed to be started in Ahmedabad from June 1936. It is proposed to begin with First Year and Inter Arts classes and appointments will be made as under:—Principal, Professors for English, Sanskrit, Persian, French, Ardha-Magadhi, Mathematics, Logic, Indian History and Administration and Science. Selection will be made from persons possessing the highest University qualifications. Applications stating age, qualifications, previous experience if any, and minimum salary expected should be addressed to the Secretary, Ahmedabad Education Society, Proprietary High School Building, Ahmedabad. (1842).

Applications are invited for the post of a General Clerk on a salary of Rs. 75—10—120. A Graduate who has studied Cotton Statistics preferred. Please apply to the Office Assistant, Calico Mills, Ahmedabad. (1899).

Wanted a fully qualified B.P.N.A. Nurse with one Year's operation theatre experience. Pay Rs. 50—5—100, plus Rs. 10, house rent or free Quarters. Apply with full details to the Chief Officer, Surat, before 15|10|35. (1875).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Man worked in Railways and post seeks employment, willing for overseas also. Apply Box No. 300A, "Bombay Chronicle."

12. TO BE LET

To Let Godown at Back House Lane, off Forbes Street, Fort. Apply Doongursee and Sons, C|o Messrs David Sassoon and Co., Ltd., 59, Forbes Street, Fort. (4942).

13. SHOPS & ROOMS TO LET.

To Be Let:—In Fort opposite Thomas Cook. Commodious Shop in Nawab Building, Hornby Road, from 1st November 1935. Golden opportunity for businessmen. Terms moderate. Apply to Khan Bahadur Shaikh Ali Baakza, J.P., New Queens Road, 'Phone No. 21642. (4946).

56. EDUCATIONAL

Golden Opportunity.—Learn Shorthand, Typewriting and Accountancy (all the three together) for Rs. Six per month, at Shri Radha-Mukund Institute, Khatau Building, near Majestic Cinema, Girgaon. (4959)

Candidates in Station Master & Commercial courses monthly Allowance paid Upto Rs. 15 Uniform Lodging free India & Abroad Service compulsory. Rules & Selection form on Re. 1. Supdt. Central Telegraph & Railway Duties College, Delhi. (4903)

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Partner.—Wanted partner with Rs. 2,500 for a profitable undertaker's business. Apply Box No. 4950, "Bombay Chronicle".

69. LOANS & MORTGAGES.

7 Monthly Nine-Rupee-Instalments Liquidate Sixty-Rupee-Loan-and-Interest. Consult the Dwarkabai Memorial Savings and Loans Office, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar. (4937)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents.—Splendid pay with commission for disposing floor mats, mattings, carpets, bed mats, etc. Persons able to advance one third value apply to the Coir Mat Stores, Mattancherry, Cochin. (1817)

Important firm buying large quantities of Madras Sheep and Goatskins desirous of getting into touch with direct source of supply for shipment to London. Firms or Agents with undoubted practical knowledge and experience of actual tanners should write for further particulars. Box No. 200, "Bombay Chronicle".

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
Borivli	Bhusaval	Dahod
Deolali	Dhond	Daman
Dhanu Road	Golvad	Karjat
Kasara	Lonavla	Manmad
Matheran	Neral	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

99. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Dye Jiggers, Mangles, Finishing Machines, Calenders, Bleaching Kiers, Stentors, Folding Machines and other machinery. Apollo Engineering Co., 84, Apollo Street, Bombay 1. (4965)

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Agencies Wanted for Delhi. From Manufacturers' Representatives & Foreign Firms for Textile Goods, Hardwares, Colours, Chemicals & Paints, Electrical Goods and Sundries. The Indo-Japanese Mercantile Co., Ltd., Chandni Chowk, Delhi. (4954).

Tea—Expert in Tea Business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-2-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for two Electric Pumping Sets for the Drainage Pumping Station so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before 6th December, 1935, at 4 p.m.

Plans and specifications can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5 for each set.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 5th October, 1935.

(1910)

THE CENTRAL INDIA SPINNING, WEAVING & MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE 61ST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be held on FRIDAY, the 18th October, 1935, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in "Bombay House", Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, to adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1935, declare dividends, elect two Directors and appoint two Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED,
Agents,
S. D. SAKLATVALA,
Director.
Bombay, 4th October, 1935.

1901

SHRI SHIVAJI PREPARATORY MILITARY SCHOOL, POONA.

The NEXT TERM of the School starts on November 10th. Lieut.-Colonel M. C. Coote, Principal, with a party of Boys is Touring in Central India and Rajputana from October 10th to 31st, and can interview Parents at Indore, Bhopal, Gwalior, Agra, Jaipur and Ajmere. Letters should be addressed to him care Dalys College, Indore, or Sardars School, Gwalior, or Mayo College, Ajmere.

For any details about the school and School Prospectus write to:—

The PRINCIPAL,
Shri Shivaji Preparatory
Military School, Poona.

1871.

ANNUAL READING

One year monthly details Rs. 2, Weekly details Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 future questions Re. 1. V.P. As. 5. Send writing time, sex and approximate age or date & time of birth. Catalogue free.

HANUMAN ASTROLOGICAL OFFICE,
TIRUTTANI, (S. INDIA).

ACADEMY OF PRINTING

New Venture To Start Work By Oct. 28

The Bombay Press Owners' Association has prepared a scheme for the educated youths desirous of taking to "Printing" as a profession and a career. For this purpose the Association is starting the Academy of Printing from the 28th October, 1935.

We understand that there are about 5,000 Printing Presses in the whole of India. Out of which Bombay alone has about 400 presses. These presses could easily afford to absorb a large number of our educated youths, provided they get the right training in this line. Hence the Association has decided to take upon itself the duty of starting the Academy of Printing.

A distinct feature of this Institution will be the admission of educated boys as well as girls to it. It is also not shutting its doors to those students who may be non-matriculates. To snch students, the Academy will award only certificates of Merits.

The present course is for three years for getting a diploma of Master Printers. The first year will require to be devoted to learning the composition, either in Marathi, Gujarati or English. In the second year, the students may learn either machine-minding, book-binding, type-founding and such other allied courses. In the third year the general higher knowledge of printing will be imparted, together with the knowledge of business management of the Press.

Examinations will be held annually and the admissions will be accepted from Dassera. For the first term the admissions will be entirely free and after that period the nominal fees will be Rs. 5 for the first year, Rs. 7 for the second, and Rs. 10 for the third year.

The Association also guarantees services to the first three successful candidates in each year's examination, on the basis of Rs. 30, Rs. 40, and Rs. 60 for the first, second and third years Diploma holders respectively.

In the beginning, the instructors and the lecturers will be all honorary.

Besides practical work, there will be special lectures in Marathi, Gujarati and English.

Those desirous of joining the Academy might get further information from Mr. M. C. Modi, Hon. Secretary of the Association at 196 B, Gaiwadi-Girgaon, Bombay No. 4.

PROTEST AGAINST HARSH RULES

Resolutions Of Weights And Measures Conference

The following resolutions were adopted at the open session of the Bombay Weights and Measures Conference:—

1. This conference, while accepting in general the principles underlying the Bombay Weights and Measures Act, 1932, records its strong and emphatic protest against the harsh and arbitrary rules framed under the Act and requests the Governor-in-Council as well as the Bombay Legislative Council to make 'inter alia' the following amendments before the period of exemption in the districts where the Act has already been enforced expires at the end of October:—

(A) The fees for stamping, verifying and inspecting weights, measures and scales as provided in tables 21 and 22 being disproportionately high and almost prohibitive should be reduced to one-sixth of the present scale for weights and measures and one-eighth for the instruments mentioned in the rules of the said Act.

(B) The fees for verification and stamping of working and secondary standards of complete sets should be reduced from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10 and from Rs. 300 to Rs. 25 respectively plus the actual railway freights, cartage and cooly charges as the case may be from the station of despatch to Bombay and back.

(C) The tables 1 to 17, class C (excluding table 7) which allow a very low margin of error and require a very accurate standard of sensitiveness be so revised as to increase the margin of error and sensitiveness five times the margin prescribed in the Act and call it class D.

(D) In all cases when the Inspector proposes to seize the verified and stamped weights and measures or weighing or measuring instruments under section 135 the seizure should be carried out in the presence of two respectable men of the trade.

(E) The time limit for verification of the Weights and Measures and scales from two years should be extended to five years and the verification should be done free of charge.

(F) The Act should be so amended as not to bring Part IV of it into operation before the expiry of at least one year from the date of the application of the Act.

(G) When part IV of the Act comes into operation after the expiry of at least one year as proposed above penalties under section 31 to 39 should not exceed Rs. 10 in any case and the words "Any trade.....be void" under section 34 of the Act be deleted.

(H) The administration of the Act should be entrusted exclusively to the village panchayats, taluka and district local boards in the districts and to the municipalities in municipal towns so as to reduce the expenditure on account of the operation of the Act.

(I) Since the measures for grain mostly in use are of 160 tolas and its submultiples, necessary shape and form like Damru that would conduce to convenience and easy handling be allowed under the Act, in the presidency excluding Bombay City and Suburbs.

(J) The measures stamped must necessarily be of the precise denomination of the measures as described in tables 3 and 4 and in the case of both dry and liquid measures the excess be reduced to two cubic inches, in the case of two seers and also 25 per cent in the case of the rest.

(K) The hawkers and vegetable—sellers should be exempted from the operation of the standard scales.

2 This Conference appeals to all the members of the Bombay Legislative Council to support the resolution asking for the appointment of a Committee of the Council in connection with the Weights and Measures Act tabled by Mr. C. N. Patel, M.L.C., and others and requests Government to accept the same.

INDIAN MERCHANTS IN SINGAPORE

What Chamber Of Commerce Has Achieved During Year

SINGAPORE, (By Air Mail)

The first general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Singapore, was held on the 15th September, 1935, Mr. R. Jumabhoy, J. P., the president, presided.

The Chamber takes its origin from the Singapore Indian Merchants Association, which was established on the 21st November 1924, and ever since has worked silently. During its successful carrier it would not be out of place if I mention some of its achievements.

WHAT IT HAS ACHIEVED

It brought together the Indian Merchants It helped in settling disputes not only of Indians but of others without going to Law Courts.

The appointment of Trade Commission was due to the Shipping monopolies. This Association single handed fought the mighty Bombay Conference by breaking away from them and chartered Ships, which of course wac a very difficult task and the Trade Commission Reports bear out the particulars and facts.

The Association participated actively in the Trade Commission and also had its Representative on the Commission.

The Association on behalf of the Indian Merchants opposed the piece goods quota but since the Government was, bent on having it, the Association assisted its work in the best way possible.

When the right moment arrived it founded its Chamber and transferred its capital to this Chamber.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce starts with a membership of 62 Firms and they transact 95 per cent of the Import-Export trade to and from India.

The Indian population of this country is second to the Chinese and has extensive trade and other interests in this country. It should have the same rights of representation like its sister Chambers —the Singapore Chamber of Commerce, and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

ORIGIN OF "G-MEN"

Mr. Homes Cummings, the U.S. Attorney-General who is now in England, acquanting himself with the working of Scotland Yard has explained that the "G" men comprise a small force of about 1,000 600 of them on the active branch. The "G" men are educated, recruited largely from lawyers, accountants and others with intellectual attainments. They are the "brains" of the force. They caught and killed Dillinger, America's "No. 1 Public Enemy" and had a lot to do with the running down of Hauptmann, murderer of the Lindberg baby.

The force got its name from a criminal desperate fellow who made no resistance on his capture, although he was armed. Asked why he did not shoot, he said "no use resisting the 'G' men." "Who are the 'G' men?," a police official inquired. "Government men," said the criminal—"G-Men."

PHYSICAL FITNESS IS NATION'S FIRST NEED

Build Up Sound Bodies And Defend Your Self-Respect, Says Nariman

"I say by experience whatever your intellectual attainments, howsoever great your desire either for public or patriotic se vice; inspite of all your attainments and equipments in life, I tell you your capacity will be restricted according to your physical capacity," declared Mr. K. F. Nariman, presiding at the first annual general meeting of the Matunga Athletic Club held on Sunday evening at the premises of the South Indian Education Society.

Continuing Mr. Nariman complained of the apathy shown by Government in the matter of physical uplift.

He said: "A quick national regeneration cannot come through mere intellectual or cultural attainments without physical culture. This unfortunately is denied to this country. One of the greatest curses is the want of systematic organized physical training. You must help yourselves inspite of the indifference of the Government and become healthy citizens Then you may build up commanding self-respect for yourselves and for the nation."

BUILD UP SOUND BODY

Concluding, the Mayor appealed to the audience to pay greater attention towards the building up of a strong and beautiful body than to the attainment of diplomas and university degrees which, in the present state of the country, only tend to swell the ranks of the unemployed. It is the duty of every young man, therefore, to build up a sound body and show to the world that we are equally fit as any other nation to take care of curselves instead of depending as we are told we must upon foreigners, for our national defence, military or naval."

The Matunga Athletic Club was started in September 1934 due mainly to the efforts of Mr. T. V. Narayan. Rapid progress has been shown during the course of one year.

Physical culture as an aid to the solution of the problem of unemployment the function came to a close.

Growth Of English Education In Bombay Presidency

(From A Correspondent)

BOMBAY, Oct. 6

The monthly meeting of the Rairat-ul-Adab was held at the residence of Nawabzada Murtaza Ali Khan at Byculla on Friday, when Mr. Mehmood Israili scholar and educationalist, read a paper on "The development of English education in the Bombay Presidency". The speaker tracing the introduction of the Western culture in India from the invasion of Alexandra the Great in 327 B.C. pointed out that it was through the Jesuit fathers and latterly through American missions since Sir Ervin Nivin, the then Governor of Bombay allowed their establishment in the Bombay Presidency in 1813 that the history of the introduction of English education really begins. The speaker then dilated on the good work done by the Bombay education Society from its very inception on 29th January 1815 till its educational institutions practically all over the Presidency, were made over to the Government in 1840.

15 Days R. I. For Possessing Illicit Liquor

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Oct. 5

On a charge under section 43 (1) (a) of the Bombay Abkari Act of having in his possession three bottles of illicit liquor, Gana Mahadya was convicted by Mr. R. K. Chiplunkar, the City Magistrate of Thana, and was sentenced to 15 days' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default 15 days' additional imprisonment.

The prosecution story was that Mr. K. P. Bhawnagari, the Excise Inspector of Thana town, acting on the report of his informer, kept a watch at the Bhawandi Road Naka in the early hours of the morning of August 31 last. The accused, who came from Kevani, Diva, was accosted by three excise constables. Thereupon the accused took out two bottles from his pocket and smashed them on the ground.

The defence was that the persons who caught the accused broke two bottles themselves and put the third bottle to his "credit".

Utan—Manori Road

The essential need for an artery road from Utan to Manori in the Island of Dharavi, South Salsette, has been keenly felt by the inhabitants of these places for more than fifty years. Numerous representations individual and collective, have been sent from time to time by them to Government and the District Local Board. Government have now recognised the importance of such a road and included the question of the construction of the road in "the Village Improvement Scheme" organised on the lines laid down by the former Governor of Bombay, Sir Frederick Sykes.

EDUCATION IN JANJIRA

Hopelessly Backward Condition In State

(From A Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Oct. 3.

A public meeting of the Janjira Peoples' Union was held on 29th September to discuss the Educational system of the State of Janjira.

In his presidential address Sirdar Siddi Mahmood said that looking to the present demand, the Janjji State people were hopelessly backward in education and therefore in all other respects necessary for the betterment of their life. He said the State in question should have taken immediate steps to reform the prevailing defective system of education as soon as the unemployment figure commenced increasing, so that the people would have been upto this time in a position almost to combat their miseries and hardships by acquiring employment other than manual and menial.

In conclusion the President observed that the Janjira State being on the coast line afforded many advantages for the people to adopt the naval profession if the State provided for them the means and materials.

Dr. Obaray, said that the State was composed of villages and the education of the village tax-payers was entirely neglected, partly because the inhabitants were dumb, and partly because their grievances went unrepresentated and unadvocated. Under the above circumstances it becames the primary duty of the Janjira Peoples' to stress and strive first for education on modern lines and facilities to acquire the same through State-managed schools.

A resolution was passed condemning the primitive system of education, existing within the State of Janjira, and urging upon the State Government to take immediate steps to overhaul it completely.

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Fields, Factories And Workshops

Not Mere Reversion To The Past

A. I. V. I. A Will Try All Methods To Better Economic Condition Of Villages

(By BHARATAN KUMARAPPA).

One of the important tasks of the Central Office of the Association is, to carry on research in better methods of production so as to evolve devices whereby the quantity and quality of the villager's output can be increased. For this reason various types of industries such as oiling-pressing, dairy, ben-keeping, paper-making, tapping, spinning and weaving are being experimented upon at the Headquarters, and more industries will follow as time goes on. Besides, being in touch with village work all over the country, the Association expects to broadcast information regarding improvements in methods of production in any one part of the country to other parts.

It is true that not all industries of a country can be carried on a small scale. There will be need for large-scale production as for example in the case of public utility services. But these will no more be in the hands of individuals but under state management and control and run entirely in the interests of the people, and other large-scale industries may be run in the interests of consumers by co-operative societies. These, however, do not form part of the work of the Association and therefore do not concern us here.

WHY IMITATE WEST?

The West has produced a civilization which centres round large cities with all their attendant evils—slums, immorality, unemployment, cut-throat competition between nations, race in armaments, exploitation and bloodshed. It has reached a crisis in its development when it does not know which way to turn. It would be folly for us to follow in its wake blindly and to build our economic life on principles which have led the West to disaster. We must build on sure foundations and on principles which do not make for strife and warfare, which will ensure as far as possible employment for all and which will avoid concentration of wealth in the hands of a few, condemning the rest to a life of poverty. If we follow the principles which Gandhiji has laid down for the Village Industries Association whereby industries will be carried on not on a competitive basis but to meet one's own requirements and the requirements of one's immediate neighbours, not only will strife and warfare be ended but work and wealth will be evenly distributed India will then offer to world problems a solution of which the world is surely in need.

PROFITABLE OCCUPATION.

The aim of the Village Industries Association is then, in brief, to provide the starving villagers of India with nourishing food and profitable occupations, and this latter it sought to do not by setting up centralised producing centres all over the country but by decentralising production, so that the villagers carry on industries to which they are used and which are suited to local conditions, the Association helping them with advice and information obtained from its own research department and from various parts of the country. Being acquainted with the demand for village articles the Association will also help by finding a market for surplus village products. To this end it has Certified shops where village produce of approved quality are stocked.

The work of the Association is carried on by Agents who are appointed by the Board of Management to be in charge of a special area where they are to carry on intensive village work. They are not paid by the Board and are generally men of influence in the area of which they are in charge. They are empowered to collect funds on behalf of the Association and to use it in connection with their work. They are required to submit monthly reports of their activities to the Central Office. In addition to Agents, there are Ordinary members and workers who pledge themselves to use village products, to urge others to do the same and to work as far as possible to realise the aims of the Association.

STANDS FOR VILLAGE UPLIFT.

The Association stands for village uplift, and village uplift necessarily mans in our country national uplift, and who would not want a share in so great a work? The youth of our country can have no greater call than the call to serve the masses. So far the educated have stood apart from the masses, and their education has failed to reach the people. But now the Village Industries Association offers them an opportunity to link themselves together with the interests of the villagers.

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CARTERS OPPOSE RUBBER TYRED CARTS

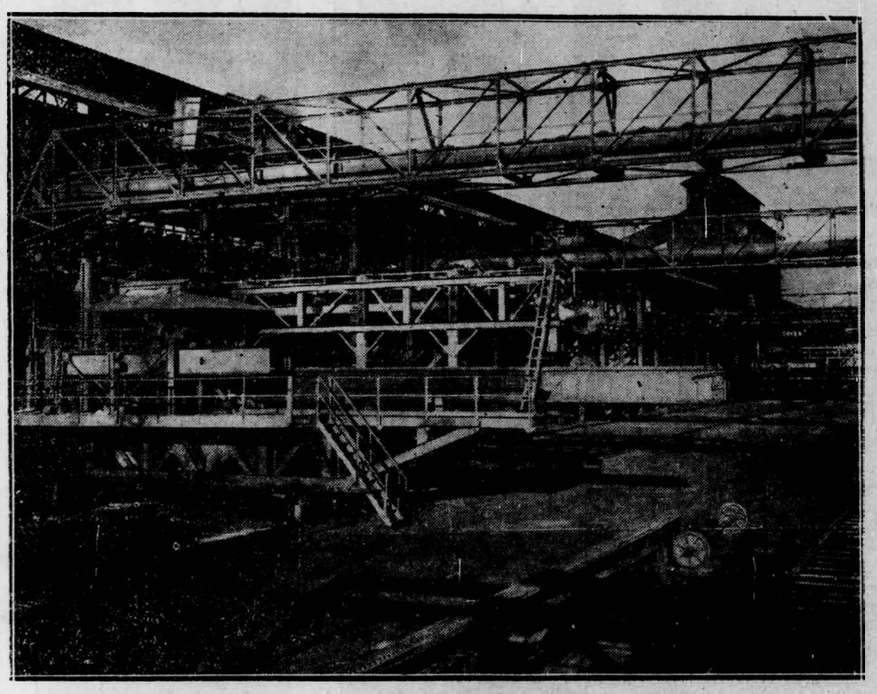
The carters of Calcutta, Howrah and suburbs declared themselves against the introduction of the rubber-tyred bullock cart at a meeting held by them under the Ochterloney Monument recently. In the opinion of the meeting the innovation was nothing short of a veiled attack on the one and only source of the poor carter's livelihood.

In view of this meeting requested the carter community to unite and oppose the innovation and at the same time urged the Government not to give any consideration to the proposal.

(Continued From Col. 3)

they may find it difficult in any case to secure renewed employment, and there are hundreds of thousands who gave first to be made familiar with the altered methods now employed in their various trades before they can be re-installed.

We are therefore probably correct when we say that the employment situation in Germany is speedily reverting to the normal.



Symbolic of the age of machine, Wil Putte Coke Ovens at Tatanagar.

UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION IN GERMANY

About 2 Million Are Workless To-day

(From A Correspondent)

The state of unemployment in a country must never be exclusively gauged by the figures published by the Labour Bureau or other official bodies. Those figures may be influenced by temporary schemes for the provision of labour, by non-recurring credits granted by public authorities, or by temporary changes in the regulation relative to customs or public revenue. It frequently happens that a decrease in unemployment is due to temporary measures on the part of the Government or the municipalities. So that it is not always safe to infer that there has been a real improvement in trade or industry.

IN GERMANY

This remark is specially applicable to Germany, where a most intensive campaign against unemployment was waged in 1933 and 1934 by means of Government action. It is only during the present year that a change has come over the situation. The public funds made available for the purpose of providing work have for the most part been spent. Not more than 500,000,000 R. M. at most remain of 5,000,000,000 R. M. originally set aside for that purpose, and the whole of that money will be spent during the next few months. Even when conditions are normal some R. M. 300,000,000 of public money is spent annually on public works, such as road building, the construction of cannals and dykes, river improvement, and other schemes so that it would be wrong to describe the amount of Government money now spent in that way as greatly in excess of the normal.

An investigation of the present state of unemployment in Germany shows that the recent drop in the number of workless is mainly attributable to genuine economic progress. The number of persons employed to do emergency work has dropped from about 600,000 at the end of March 1934 to 203,000 at the present time. Moreover the bulk of the decrease in the figures—which at first benefited the outdoor occupations more than the indoor trades—now falls to the share of the latter. This is evident in the official statistics, from which it may be seen that, between June 30, 1934 and June 30, 1935, the number of unemployed outdoor workers decreased by 36,000 only, compared with a decrease of about 439,000 in other categories.

UNEMPLOYMENT FIGURES

The number of workless now stands at 1,877,000, only 527,000 more than during the period 1927 to 1928, when trade was booming and when about 1,350,000 persons were without employment.

The absolute minimum of unemployed—far from being as low as 500,000—may be assumed to lie somewhere between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 in post-war Germany. Allowance must also be made for the fact that large numbers of persons have been out of work for so long a term that they have lost much of their former skill, so that

(Continued in Col 2)

INTERNATIONAL SCHEMES OF PUBLIC WORKS

Results Of League Of Nations Enquiry Published

The Communications and Transit Organisation of the League of Nations has just published a second volume giving the most recent results of its enquiry on "National Public Works."

This enquiry owes its origin to the initiative of the International Labour Office which was the first to suggest the value of international schemes of public works as a remedy for the depression and for unemployment. Investigations were accordingly made on the public works undertaken in various countries since the beginning of 1920 (completed, in course of execution or in preparation); the principal administrative methods followed; the principal methods of financing; the allocation of expenditure on execution of the works, as between materials and equipment on the one hand and labour on the other; the governments' opinion with regard to the effects obtained or expected on the resumption of economic and industrial activities and on unemployment.

Governments were asked to classify the work by categories as follows: roads and bridges; railways; agricultural land reclamation; canals and other inland waterways; land improvement work; provision for drinking water supplies and sewage disposal; work carried out in sea and river ports; establishment of air ports; building work; electric installations; gas works and gas supply; telegraph and telephone installation and wireless broadcasting stations and other works.

PROGRAMMES ON PARALLEL LINES

A report adopted by the Assembly of the League in 1933 expressed the view that such information should enable governments to judge of the possibility and desirability of pursuing, under present conditions, a policy of carrying out programmes of public work on parallel lines. The Assembly was of the opinion that in the period of distress through which the world was passing, this question would undoubtedly be of great interest to the public and to governments in most countries.

The first volume on this subject published at the beginning of this year contained information with regard to the following countries Australia, Austria, Belgium, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Bulgaria, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, Finland, France, Greece, Haiti, Iraq, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Netherlands, New Sealand, Nicaragua, Portugal, Salvador, Switzerland, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United States of America and Yugoslavia.

The second volume contains replies to the nine following countries: Chile, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, Hungary, India, Irish Free State, Poland and Sweden. Supplementary information is furnished by certain governments whose reports also appeared in the first volume. These are: Australia, Denmark, France and the Union of South Africa.

The two volumes taken together thus furnish an important collection of information on Public works which are in course of execution or in preparation in thirty-eight countries situated in different parts of the world.—A.P.I.

HOURS OF WORK IN INDIA'S STEEL WORKS

I. L. O. Issues Comprehensive Questionaire To Governments

The questionnaire issued recently by the I. L. O. on the subject of reduction of hours of work in iron and steel works is a document of considerable interest. In addition to adopting the Forty-Hour Week Convention which declares approval of the principle of the forty-hour week applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence, and adopting a resolution on the maintenance of the standard of living of the workers, the 19th session of the International Labour Conference considered the application of the 40-hour principle to five forms of employment specifically mentioned in the agenda: (a) public works undertaken or subsidised by Governments; (b) iron and steel; (c) building and contracting; (d) glass-bottle manufacture; (e) coal mines.

THE QUESTIONNAIRE

In the case of steel works, the Committee on the subject set up by the Conference proposed the adoption at the 19th Session of a Draft Convention; the Conference in plenary sitting decided, however, to adopt the double-discussion procedure and to refer the subject for final decision to the ensuing 20th session of 1936. At the same time it directed that the I. L. O. should frame questionnaire and transmit it to Governments.

The questionnaire which has now been issued regarding this industry deals with the desirability and the adoption of and the scope of a Draft Convention, definition of hours of work, fixing of weekly and daily limits and overtime, and suggests measures for enforcement and supervision.

Regarding the scope of the proposed Draft Convention, the questionnaire seeks the opinion of Governments on the desirability of confining its application to persons employed in the following principal operations of the iron and steel industry: (a) the conversion of ore into pig-iron; (b) the conversion of pig-iron or iron or steel scrap into iron or steel; (c) the rolling of heavy forging of iron or steel. It is envisaged that persons occupying positions of those usually engaged in technical supervision and management and those usually engaged in technical control should be exempted from the scope of application of the Convention. The questionnaire provisionally defines hours of work as the time during which the persons employed are at the disposal

(Continued on Page 12)

39,000 Thrown Out Of Work

Trade Union Secretary On G. I. P. Workers' Grievances

The Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway workers was held at the Napoo Hall, Matunga on Friday last under the presidentship of Mr. R. A. Khedgikar, General Secretary of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

Reviewing the activities of the Union, Mr. Khedgikar said that the G. I. P. Railway Union had come into existence as far back as 1917 as a result of a successful strike in the Matunga Workshops which always stood by the Union staunchly. The Union was built up in the first stages by Comrade Jhabwala.

Later on with the co-operation of different groups who came into existence as Co-operative Societies, the G. I. P. Railwaymen's Union was created in 1928. With the inclusion of the clerical staff on the line, who greatly strengthened, the Union membership rose to 42,000 with a Reserve fund of Rs. 50,000. The Workshopmen always led the Union and the united demands of the workers to the administration and its nonfulfilment led to the strike of 1929-30. Later the Union passed through various vicissitudes leading to the present situation.

PRESENT SITUATION

Mr. Khedgikar then said:—

"We have during the last three years made repeated efforts to secure recognition from the Agent for our Union. We realize that without recognition, we are not able to deal with individual grievances of the workers. There is no other avenue to ventilate them and get them redressed. In the absence of recognition, the only course open is direct action. The Agent has, however, consistently refused to recognise us and completely shut the door of the representation of the grievances of the workers.

The grievances of the workers have been steadily increasing during the last five years. Nearly 39,000 men have been thrown out of work, retrenchments, demotions, cuts in wages, and curtailing of privileges, revised scales are increasing and making the life of the workers more and more unbearable. The increments have been stopped for large section of workers. Housing allowance are discontinued in increasing number of cases; fines, debits, discharges and dismissals are increasing unchecked, contract system is being gradually introduced in various department with the result of increased unemployment.

Under these circumstances the G. I. P. workers have a gloomy prospect before them. The increasing attack on their standard of life, victimisation and repression call for the greatest solidarity and unity among workers. Unless we increase our organisational strength, we are likely to be dragged lower and lower into depths of misery and degradation.

DISRUPTING TENDENCIES.

We have before us a period of stress and struggle which calls for the greatest solidarity of the working class. Unfortunately, however, there are still divisions among the G. I. P. workers. Communal and sectional unions are still dividing our ranks. Since the amalgamation of 1931, the Staff Union has been again resurrected under the patronage of the Agent as a rival to us. I wish to point out to the sincere comrades in this Union that their interests are the same as the interests of all the workers on the line and therefore they should join hands with us in fighting for them. Dividing our forces is only weakening our efforts.

TOWARDS UNITY.

The merging of the Red Trade Union Congress in the All-India Trade Union Congress has opened up the path to an organisational unity with the National Federation of Trade Unions. The efforts in this direction have resulted in the setting up of a Joint Labour Board for joint action on common issues. I hope that this will bring the two organisations together and will gradually eliminate the differences which are keeping them apart.

Our entry into the All-India Railwaymen's Federation this year brings us once more in contact with our comrades on the other railways. It breaks the isolation we have felt during the last three years. We have no doubt this will add to our strength and collective efforts.

Our political outlook as an organisation has been the subject of adverse criticism from various groups and an excuse for the Administration for withholding recognition. Whatever may be our political views individually, we have never allowed our Union to become a political organisation. As a body of organised workers, we share the aspirations of the people as a whole for freedom, and we also demand that our own political rights should be recognised and properly safeguarded. We regard that these rights cannot be separated from our economic demands.

The British Parliament has passed the Government of India Act and placed it on the Statute Book in spite of all round opposition to it from this country. This Act gives us a new instalment of reforms from which the working class does not stand to gain any thing. On the contrary, its exploitation will be intensified. The All-India Trade Union Congress has rightly condemned the New

(Continued on Page 12)

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Holiday Crowd Meets With Reverse At Poona

Cartoon Wins Willingdon Cup In Record Time For Indian Breds

(By Our Racing Correspondent)

POONA: Oct. 7.

A large holiday-crowd thronged the enclosures at Poona on Monday. So brisk was the booking that it was found necessary to duplicate the specials.

The racing at Poona has attracted large crowds this year and the public support has been good, despite the series of setbacks, that punters have experienced.

Monday's sport was hardly of the type that gladdens the hearts of racegoers. Most of the races were won by long-priced outsiders and Cartoon had the distinction of being the only favourite to score. Incidentally this champion Indian-bred broke the course record for this distance by one-fifth of a second.

Dusserah Double for Kolhapur.

It has often been remarked that the Kolhapur horses reserve their energies for the special occasion. The stable celebrated "Dusserah" in right royal fashion. Waabil and Almas, winning in the orange livery credited H.H. the Maharaja with a double and this might have swelled to a treble had Ajid not been narrowly beaten in the Holkar Plate, Division II.

Backed like a good thing in the Ebor Handicap, Quick Image was rather easily beaten by Blackette, who has reached his best in the skilful care of "Alf" Hoyt. Jelal Shah, giving a much improved display, held the beaten others.

Cartoon's Easy Win.

The coveted Willingdon Cup proved easy picking for Cartoon, who made it plain that he is the best Indian horse bred in recent years. Munro had an armchair ride on the son of Owen Roe and was never troubled by the feeble challenge of Knight at Arms.

Thought likely to repeat a recent winning success Staff Officer was the market rage in the Curzon Plate. The Night Patrol gelding proved a broken reed, for he was not in the money, though he was in the van until close home. In a very close finish Abundance emerged the victor with Pin Money and Camille a matter of a short head and head behind.

After a poor effort last week, when considerably fancied in the Dullingham Handicap, Parknasilla was ignored in the October Plate. However, with Marrable in the saddle, this useful daughter of Yutoi came with a late run to beat Cook General on the post when the latter had looked all over a winner. Curfew III met with serious interference close home and might have troubled the winner, but for this check What-a-night whipped round at the barrier and took no part in the race.

In Selling Plate Company Oratorio found his winning opportunity. The absence of strength paved the way for the Grey's facile success at the expense of Saint Amour and Clairette. Sherley bolted round the course before the line up and was withdrawn from the race.

A poor fourth when the backers' choice in the Alandi Plate, Division II last Saturday, Farat Prince made amends when he won the Hopeful Plate over ten furlongs. Barkat and Goolab provided the opposition and such fancied runners as Alharith and Madhi were not in the reckoning.

Waabil and Almas took two of the division of the Holkar Plate. Tariff, well ridden by Wilson, was an unexpected winner of Division II wherein Madras attracted the bulk of the money.

DAILY TREBLE NOT WON

The Daily Double paid Rs. 667 to those who coupled Almas and Abundance.

As nobody managed to correctly solve the Daily Treble, the sum of Rs. 4,080 has been carried over to Saturday's meeting.

In spite of the tremendous rush for meals in the Dining cars of the race specials, Messrs. Brandons coped with the demand in a satisfactory manner.

1st Race: 2-0 p. m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Div.) I —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.250. second Rs. 400, third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2.000 or over. 7 lbs. or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3.000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's WAABIL 8-8, Giblin 1
Mr. Fahad Rummah's TAIR AL ZAMAN 8-10, Kassam Hassan 2
Mr. A. C. Ardeshir's ZENOBIA 8-2, Mustapha 3
S. S. Akkasaheb Maharaj's LAYIQ PASHA 7-0, Jadhav ... 4

Won by 1 length; Head and 3/4 length.

Time 1min. 40 1/5secs.

Not Run Mal Allah (8-10).

Tote paid Rs. 114 for win, and Rs. 50, Rs. 30 and Rs. 24 for places.

Favourite:—Zenobia and Layiq Pasha.

Trained by V. V. Powar.

2nd Race: 2-30 p. m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. (Div.) II —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.250, second Rs. 400, third Rs. 250.

Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3.000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Messrs Syed bin Oomer and Mahmood Talib's TARIFF 8-2, Wilson 1
H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's AJID 8-2, Whittle 2
Mr. J. Tarachand's MADRAS 8-8, C. Hoyt 3
Mr. H. U. Oswal's ROLLS ROYCE 8-10, Marrable 4

Won by head; 2 1/2 lengths; 1 length.

Time 1min. 40secs.

Not Run:—Strephon (8-6), The Leader (8-4) and Dagastan (8-2).

Tote paid Rs. 215 for win, and Rs. 50, Rs. 52 and Rs. 16 for places.

Favourite:—Madras.

Trained by Mahmood Talib.

3rd Race: 3-0 p. m.

THE HOLKAR PLATE. Div. III. —Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1.250; second Rs. 400; third Rs. 250.

For Arabs in Class III. W. A. reduced 7 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st October, 1934, of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,000 or over, 7 lbs., or of a race or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 3,000 or over 12 lbs. Allowance.—Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

H. H. Maharaja of Kolhapur's ALMAS 8-2 Cook 1
Mr. A. H. Ahmedbhoy's SHERIYAR 8-2 Wilson 2
Nawabzada Salimkhan's KANZ AL MULUK 8-8 Brace 3
Mr. A. Higgins' FAUST 8-8 Marable 4

Won by 2 lengths; 1|2 length; 2 lengths.

Time.—1min. 39-2|5secs.

Not Run:—Jarra (8-10) and Kassab (8-8).

First tote paid Rs. 108 for win, and Rs. 34; Rs. 22; and Rs. 67 for places.

Favourite.—Sheriyar.

Winner trained by V. V. Powar.

4th Race: 3-30 p. m.

THE WILLINGDON CUP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

A Cup value Rs. 500. presented by H. E. the Viceroy, and Rs. 5,100 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 3.500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's CARTOON 9-3 Munro 1
Mr. Eve's KNIGHT AT ARMS 9-3 Marrable 2
Mr. Eve's ROSETTE 9-2 Brace 3
Mr. K. S. Malkani's TETFORD 7-12 Burn 4

Won by 2 1|2 lengths, 2 lengths, and 3 lengths.

Time: 2 minutes, 10 4|5 seconds.

Not Run: Cheer-Up (8-12).

First Tote paid Rs. 15 for Win, Rs. 13, and Rs. 27 for Places.

Favourite: Cartoon (9-3).

Winner Trained by C. H. Northmore.

5th Race: 4-0 p. m.

THE CALEDONIAN SELLING HANDICAP.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 1.700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Horses in Class IV.

Messrs. E.D. Pandole and M. Dhalla's ORATORIO 8-12, Blythe 1
Mr. L.H. Hewitt's SAINT AMOUR 9-4, S. Black 2
Capt. R.V. Gove's CLAIRETTE 8-9, Sibbritt 3
Mr. Moosa M. Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess 7-0 (card. 7-5), Whiteside 4

Not run: Strength 9-0; Sherley 8-4 and Hooray 3-3.

Won by 2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, 1|2 length.

Time: 1min. 43-4|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 63 for win; Rs. 30, Rs. 70 and Rs. 25 for places.

Winner trained by M. Dhalla.

6th Race: 4-30 p. m.

THE CURZON PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs. 1,100; third Rs. 500.

A Handicap for Horses in Class II.

H.H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla's ABUNDANCE 8-13, Sibbritt .. 1
V. Rosenthal's PIN MONEY 8-3, Simmons 2
Mr. John Yorke's CAMILLE 7-12, Harding 3
Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure 7-11, Burn 4

Not run: Cartoon 8-11.

Won by short head, head, 1-1|2 lengths.

Time: 1min. 14secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 83 for win; Rs. 22, Rs. 21 and Rs. 21 for places.

Winner trained by E.S. Godfrey.

7th Race: 5-0 p. m.

THE EBOR HANDICAP.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 4.250; second Rs. 1,400; third Rs. 600.

A Handicap for Horses which have not won, after 1st January 1934, a race value Rs. 5,000, or races of the aggregate value of Rs. 5.000.

Messrs. A. Hoyt and A.J. Hoyt's BLACKETTE 8-9, M. Hoyt 1
Mr. Eve's QUICK IMAGE 8-4, Brace 2
Mr. Kelso's JELAL SHAH 8-11, C. Hoyt 3
Mrs. M. Clarke's Dalymount Park 8-2, Forsyth 4

All ran.

Won by 1-1|2 lengths, 1-1|2 lengths, short head.

Time: 2mins. 9-1|5secs.

First Tote paid Rs. 56 for win; Rs. 18, Rs. 17 and Rs. 33 for places.

Winner trained by A. Hoyt.

8th Race: 5-30 p. m.

THE OCTOBER PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2.250; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 400.

A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Mrs. R.H. Tucker's PARKNASILLA 7-13, Marrable 1
Mrs. W. Evans and Mr. A.H. Ahmedbhoy's COOK GENERAL 7-7, Cook 2
Captain J. Crawford's CURFEW III 8-4, Munro 3
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Tijiro 8-0, Britt 4

Not run: Mr. Pip 8-6, Aurangzebe 8-1, Jayakumar II 8-1, Crimson Rambler 7-11 and Sky Hawk 7-9.

First Tote paid Rs. 403 for win; Rs. 92, Rs. 44 and Rs. 32 for places.

Winner trained by H. Northmore.

9th Race: 6-0 p. m.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 1,700; second Rs. 600; third Rs. 250.

A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Mr. Gem's FARAT PRINCE 9-4, Northmore 1
Mr. Sayad Jawad's BARKHAT 8-1, Manfi Suleman 2
Mr. A.H. Hedeshizada's GOOLAB 7-5, Davison 3
Mr. A.M. Khairaz's The Viceroy 8-8, Wilson 4

Not run: Quarry 8-7, Dhib Shalwa 8-5, English Star 7-7 and Kurdi 7-4.

First Tote paid Rs. 175 for win; Rs. 68, Rs. 72 and Rs. 41 for places.

Winner trained by G. Essajee.

CHICAGO BEATS DETROIT.

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

CHICAGO, Oct. 7.

The Baseball World Series fifth game Chicago beat Detroit, three/one.

Lahore.—The opening session of the All-India Cinema Conference, being organised by the Punjab Pictures' Academy, Lahore, will meet at Lahore on October 26. The Conference will last for three days.

Damodar Gajanan Pansare successfully swam across the Harbour from Mora Bunder, Uran to Apollo Bunder, Bombay, a distance of 10 miles in 3 hrs. 58 mts.,—much within the anticipated time. He left Uran at 7-27 a.m. and arrived at the Gateway 11-25 a.m. At the completion of the swim Mr. Pansare showed no signs of exhaustion.

Mr. D. G. PANSARE

Capt. Sir M. A. Said Khan, Nawab of Chattari, ex-Governor of U.P., appointed Head of the All-India Boy Scouts' Association.

Mr. F. G. Pearce, Principal of the Scindia School of Gwalior, with Mrs. Pearce and their two children arrived by the Italian Mail Boat on Monday.

GAZDAR ATTACKS SPECIAL POWERS ACT

If Communists Are Trying To Achieve Power To Ameliorate Workers' Conditions, We Must Encourage Them, He Says

In the course of his speech opposing first reading of the Special Powers Act in the Bombay Council, Mr. M. H. Guzdar said:—

Repressive laws are hateful to any principles of democracy. Where freedom, liberty of person and property are valued, these laws will always be considered disgraceful in any statute-book. When this Act XVI of 1932 was enacted, there were very special circumstances for passing that law. Those circumstances do not exist to-day, and therefore, I do not see any necessity for continuing such a repugnant law on our statute-book.

LOOK AT ENGLAND.

England is nearer to Russia, the birth place of the Third International, and still the English Government has been hobnobbing and having alliances with the Russian Government.

Communists have got every opportunity to go to England. I would like to know from the Leader of the House whether they have got any piece of legislation of this type on the English Statute Book to prevent the rise of Communism in England. If not, I appeal to their traditions of Liberalism of which they boast so much not to disgrace us further, to humiliate us.

Whatever little liberty we possess to-day is being taken away by this law, the generality of the language of which can only be surpassed by the generality of the powers given to officers of Government.

We are giving under this law such a long rope to any officer of Government, whoever he may be, even a petty village official, that if he thinks that anybody is likely in his opinion to act, which action of his may be prejudicial to the public peace in his opinion, which means whatever he thinks of the matter—he can detain and harass any one of us. This is punishing opinion. If opinion were to be crushed and punished in this manner, I think we will be further handicapped by stagnation. If we cannot even think what is good for us or what we should have, and if that is considered illegal and is to be made punishable, then who will ever think of attaining freedom for India?

TOO MUCH POWER.

As the title of the Bill shows, it seeks special powers in cases of emergency. I am sorry to say that though the Leader of the House made a very able speech, he has utterly failed to establish any case for these emergency powers at present. If Government want any powers to be kept in reserve, their armoury is already too big. They have got powers to enact ordinances. They have got powers under the Regulation of 1827, under which they can arrest and put in prison anybody. Then the Government of India Act of 1919 gives them sufficient powers to enact any ordinances immediately an emergency arises, and under the new Constitution Act of 1935 the Governor will have more powers than he enjoys under the present constitution. So, if any contingency does arise, they have the powers to deal with it.

IS IT CRIME TO DO GOOD?

The Leader of the House himself admitted that though this law is sought to be enacted for combating four offences, primarily it is meant to combat Communists. The argument that he gave was that these Communists are trying to conquer power. Sir, I want to know whether it is a crime to obtain power in order to ameliorate the condition of the workers of this country. This honourable House fully knows the appalling condition and the miserable circumstances of the industrial workers of our cities, and how the peasant cultivators are passing their days. If the Communists are trying to do good to these people, I mean 90 per cent. of our population and are trying to conquer power for using it to ameliorate their condition, I ask whether it is a crime. We will be guilty in the eyes of God if we thwarted their attempts to better their condition. We should help them in every way and we must encourage them.

Sir, I would take a few minutes to refer to the provision of the Bill, just to rouse the feelings of this House against enormity of the powers that we are being sought under this Bill. We are giving powers to any officer of Government, under section 3, to arrest anybody and detain him for two months. If anybody breaks that law, he is punished with six months' imprisonment. Under section 4, we are giving powers to the District Magistrate, which means any Deputy Superintendent of Police or Sub-divisional Magistrate, to restrain our movements. If anybody is asked to be on parole and report himself to the head constable in a village at 7 p.m., and if he fails to go at 7 p.m., but goes at 7-30 p.m., he is liable to be punished with two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine.

REGIME OF LAWLESSNESS

The prosecutors and judges are petty officials of the State, and they can inflict this kind of punishment on any person. Then, we are giving them powers to regulate traffic. My honourable friend Mr. Saklatvala says, the arm of the policeman goes up on Bombay roads and everybody stops. So, if that law exists, that by the raising of an arm of a policeman traffic can be regulated, then why ask for special powers under this Act. If the law is so much respected, and if the law is there which people respect, by which they are able to regulate their traffic, then why ask for these special powers. Then we are giving all these petty officials powers to stop trains, to stop vessels, to stop people from travelling, to eject people from trains and steamers and such other extraordinary powers. I want to know whether all that is possible in this twentieth century, when we call ourselves civilised living under supposed democratic Governments? Sir, as I said for a small breach of the orders of petty officials you are sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 5,000 fine. There are to be summary trials, no cross-examination, no explanation, no statement, no charge sheet, no legal help. Sir, what is this? Is the honourable mover of this Bill not trying to establish a regime of lawlessness?

Sir Robert Bell: The Hon. Member makes a very serious statement, that there is no charge sheet, no cross-examination, no legal help, and so on. What is his authority for making that statement?

ATTACK ON EXECUTIVE

Mr. M. H. Gazdar: I will refer to the Supplementary provisions of this Bill. Section 22 says that the offence is cognisable and non-bailable. Then look at section 25: under this a sentence of fine upto Rs. 5,000 can be passed. Under section 29, "Jurisdiction is bar-

(Continued on Page 15 Col. 6)

Entries For Saturday's Races At Poona

Card Of Six Events Arranged For Last Day Of Autumn Meeting

The following are the entries for the Third Day of the Poona Autumn Meeting on Saturday, October 12:—

THE DONCASTER PLATE. Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Mr. Kelso's Knight's Adventure.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Abundance.
Mr. Diamond's Greek Glen.
Mrs. M. C. Watchorn and Mr. J J Murphy's Bonne Tete.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Dopatta.
Mr. A M Irani's Follow Me.
Mr. Gem's Pompidhor.
Sir Osborne Smith's Helofalot.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Ballylinch.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Powder Boy.
Mrs. M Clarke's Dalymount Park.
Mr. E Esmond's Half-mast.

THE CLUB PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Kelso's Aurangzebe and Fairford.
Dr. S. K. Pillay's Picaro.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Woolworth.
Mr. R. K. F. Singh's Himat.
Mr. Diamond's Angelo.
Mrs. L. Musry's Teller.
Mrs. J E Malone's Kilfinane and Skavala.
Hon'ble Mr. Shantidas Askuran's Ashvaraj.
Mr. W Evans' Mismarck II.
Mrs. W Evans and Mr. A H Ahmedbhoy's Cook General.
Mr. S E Pishori's Hero Worship.
Mr. Eve's Hollywood Nights, and Cash Sweep.
Mr. R Chamria's Strathardale.
Messrs. A. Higgins and N. D. Bagree's Tijiro.
Mr. N D Bagree's Benevento.
Mrs. R Tucker's Parknasilla.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Circassian and Columbian.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Lucky Land.
Brigadier R. C. R. Hill and Mr. A. H. Johnstone's King's Lead and Greenward.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Irish Right and Comte de Grasse.
Messrs. J Reynolds and W W McKillop's Fearless Prince.

THE MAIDEN PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A M Khairaz's Replete.
Mr. Qosman Chotani's Blush Rose.
Mr. E Esmail's Milk and Honey.
Mr. Eve's Czardas.
Mr. R H Tucker's Honey Boy.
Maharaj Mansingh of Jaswantgarh's Tokio.
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's Catapult.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's fashionable.
H H the Maharaja of Kashmir's Sansolini and Minnow.
H H the Maharaj of Kolhapur's Bhawani Krapa.
Mr. L S Lalvani's Head-Dress.
S S Akkasaheb Maharaj's Chandratej and Orange Cap.

THE HALFWAY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. Kelso's Arthur.
Mr. F Sorabji's Cheer Up.
H H the Maharaja of Rajpipla's Betty Boop and Bold Bandit.
H H the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda's Fair Greek.
Sir Jamshedjee Jejeebhoy's Maycock.
Captain R. V. Gove's Hatless and Clairette.
Mr. A C Ardeshir's Away.
Mr. Eve's Crack of Dawn, Running Sea, Rosette and Sanguine.
Mr. S K Bhatter's The Visitor.
The Raja of Parlakimedi's Miss Winsome.
Miss V Parker's Belford.
Mr L H Hewitt's Saint Amour.
Mrs R H Tucker's Perrier.
Nawabzada Yemin ul Mulk's Magnolia.
Mrs John Yorke's Geek Jack, Tree Top and Miss Fisher.
Lt.-Col J V M Byrne's Nadova.
Mr John Yorke's Sly Abbot.
Major-General Nawab Khusrv Jung's Honeysuckle.
Brigadier R C R Hill and M A H Johnstone's Ronaldo, Romance and Silver Guard.
Mrs F G Travers' Hill Note.
Mr E F Neilson's Strength.
Messrs. E D Pandole and M Dhalla's Oratorio.
Mr M Dhalla's Madge Mee.
Mr Moosa M Hoosein's Bachelor's Bess.
Mr Moosa J Mahomed's Hooray.

THE GOOD-BYE PLATE. Distance 1 mile.

Messrs. D D Ghista and Esmail Ebrahim's Serheed.
Mr Syed Ali Bir's Zari.
Mr D D Chawan's Bushboon.
Mr Ali Haji Hasoun's Nickel.
Mr Mahmood Jassim's Eeeda.
Mr S Sorabji's No Limit.
Mr Sayad Jawad's Barkhat.
Mr M C Patel's Happy King and Danger.
Mr A A Ali bin Talib's Al Hazar.
Dr S K Pillay's Dhib Shalwa.
Mr R Kashibhoy's Karim Beg.
Mr E S Godfrey's Madhi.
Mr Gem's Burgess.
Mr A Lookmanji's Breach.
Mr Gem's Farat Prince.
Mr A H Mohomedbhoy's Kanda.
Mr Syed bin Oomer's Money Order.
M K Ardeshir's Hakim Pasha.
Mr C Temoolji's Hazima.
Mr Enus Kondaji's Quarry.
Kumar Shibbux Singh's Sonia.
Nawabzada Fakrulmulk's Jahan Ara.
Mr Sultan M. Chinoy's Al Hamil.
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Raja Dhanrajgir's Alha Ith.
Lt.-Col Zorawar Singh's Zoolum.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Mahoot, Silver Jubilee, Young Chayna, Tara and Harry Johnson.
Mr Abdulla Beythoun's Yamos.
Mr Syed Saleh's Gulji Beg.
Mr Haji Ahmed Burroo's Lookman.
Messrs. Basheer Mahomed and R Kashibhoy's Dahes.
Mr A C Ardehir's Sarsan and Shagat Aziz.
Mr Jassim Hamadi's Rushdi.
Mr U G Rangilla's Nasat Beg.
Mr Syed Mahomed Bir's Narsaf.
Mr Syed Fatah's Firsan.
Messrs. A Hoyt and A J Hoyt's Bantom and Orient.

THE FINAL PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr C N Permanand's Shariff.
Mr Esmail Ebrahim's Voltaire.
Mr D D Chawan's Aloom.
Mr Imamdin's Araby.
Mr Saleh Mioa's Taj Nizam.
Mr Rashid Fadhoos' Mijhim.
Mr Syed Naji's Bay Prince.
Mr K T Sampat's Yasvant (late Bayazid).
Mr K H Irani's Kassab.
Dr S K Pillay's Stinga ee.
Dr G H Thosar's Young Majboor.
Messrs. M M Talib and A A Ali bin Talib's Abdul Khair.
Mr M M Talib's King Ghazi and Kooleb.
Mr A H Ahmedbhoy's Sulak.
Mr Hammoo Sulleman's Mashaan.
Mr K Ardeshir's Magnificent and Lucy Grey.
Raja Dhanrajgir's Faisal.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Redeemer, Trade Mark and Golden Jubilee.
Mr S A Powar's Alloon.
H H the Maharaja of Kolhapur's Baidool Kaka, Jamboo Kaka and Rao Bahadur.
M S H Agha's Al Rashid.
Mr Haji Ahmed Burroo's Mulzoom.
Mr Basheer Mahomed's Yawir Hilal.
Mr Sion F Nessim's Resident and Royal Clair.
Messrs Yussuff Hohally and Alimahomed Wazir's Once More.
F R Banaji's Grey Prince.
Mr Fahad Rummah's Tair al Zaman.
Mr Naji Abdul Wahab's Jamil al Hussun.
Mr K H Irani's Saggar Beg.
Mr D D Chawan's Taj Agab.
Mr Syed Fatah's Arab King.
H H the Dowager Maha anj of Kolhapur's Rahimatulla

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Ashe Shud 11, 1931
Muslim: Rajab 9, 1354
Parsi: Ardibehest 2, 1305
Hightide: 8-28 20-47
Lowtide: 1-44 15-02
Sunrise: 6h 31m
Sunset: 6h 23m

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: Texaco vs. Black and White, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, October 9.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 4-10 p.m.
Gossage Cup Football Tournament: B. B. and C. I. Rly. vs. The "Times of India", Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, October 10.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: City Police vs. Colaba Stars, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

FRIDAY, October 11.

Gossage Cup Football Tournament: Young Footballers vs. Bombay Telephone Co., Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS WORKERS' MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee, a workers' meeting will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee Office, Chhotalal Bhuvan, Kalbadevi.

PRESS OWNERS' MEETING

A meeting of the members of the Bombay Press Owners' Association will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. (S.T.) at the Nirnaya Sagar Printing Press, Kolbhat Lane, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay No. 2.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall (Ravelin Street, Hornby Road, Fort) when Mr. Behramgore Tehmuras Anklesaria, M.A., will further give a discourse in Gujarati on "The Age of Zarathushtra."

POSTAL NOTICE

P and O extra s.s. 'Viceroy of India' arrived Bombay 7th October with superscribed mails from London for India. Correspondenec for local delivery will be issued on the morning of the 8th instant.

ACCOUNT OF KHADI NOTES CALLED UP FOR 12TH INSTANT

The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena writes:—

All those helping to sell Khadi Notes are again reminded to be good enough to give their accounts before or on the 12th instant at the centre from where they have taken the Khadi Notes.

Cash received in the Office upto 6th October is Rs. 30,000.

DASARA AT DADAR MIDDLE SCHOOL

The Dadar Middle School celebrated the Dasara Festival on Monday. Mr. Rashinkar Bua advised the students to cultivate good moral and religious principles.

Mr. M. P. Khopkar, the superintendent of the school, advised the students to improve their homes first keeping in mind the present requirements of the present times. He asked them to adopt a course under the advice of their parents and teachers.

With the distribution of sweets the function ended.

BOMBAY PRESS WORKERS' UNION CHANGE OF ADDRESS

The Secretary, Bombay Press Workers' Union, writes:—

The head office of the Union is shifted from 134, Medows Street, Fort, to House No. 65, Khetwady 10th Lane and the branch of the Union is at 130, Medows Street, Fort.

In future all correspondence may be sent to the head office address.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

PATHE—"Men Without Names" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Mad Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Call of the Wild" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jawani-Ki-Hawa" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Orphans of Society" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
SUPER—"Bal-Hatya" Daily at 5-30, 8-15 and 11 p.m.
MINERVA—"Devdas" Daily at 5-30 8 and 10-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Kati-e-Am"—Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WEST END—"Noore-Vatan" Time as usual.
WELLINGTON—"The Nitwits" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Zingaro" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Boys Will Be Boys." Time as usual.
EMPIRE—"Under The Pampas Moon." Time as usual.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Selection of Indian music. Powadas. 1 p.m. Available market rates. European programme. 2 p. m. Relay from the Rotary Club, (if available). 2-30 p.m. Close down.

5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Capitol Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Preliminary Talk on All India Rugby Tournament. (Semi-finals and finals will be relayed on the 9th, 10th and 12th October 1935). 6-45 p.m. Dance music. Ray Noble and his Orchestra. Jack Hylton and his Band. Jack Jackson and his Orchestra. 8 p.m. 'Did You Know?' By Arthur Silas. 8-15 p.m. Empire relay. 8-45 p. m. The News. Weather Report. News Bulletin and Commercial News (in English and in Hindi). 9 p.m. Time signal. 9-30 p.m. Indian programme. Light music. By Babalal and Chotta Gandharwa. (Balmohan Sangit Mandali) 11 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-30 p.m. Big Ben. The Birmingham Theatre Royal Orchestra, conducted by Sheridan Gordon, relayed from the Theatre Royal Birmingham. 8-10 p.m. Talk: "Revisited." 8-30 p.m. European Dances. The B B C Empire Orchestra; leader, Daniel Melsa; conductor Eric Fogg. 9-30 p.m. The Alfredo Campoli Trio. 10 p.m. News. 10-15 p.m. A Programme of Gramophone Records. 10-36 p.m. Close down.

L. N. HINDU ORPHANAGE SCOUT DAY GATHERING

The Scout Day Gathering of the Pratap Troop, 67th Bombay of the Lady Northcote Hindu Orphanage was held at the Orphanage Hall on Sunday last when Dr. Suryakant B. Tri vedi presided. Among the distinguished guests were Mr. A. B. Rane, Assistant District Commissioner and Messrs. G. M. S. Rane and A. B. Ho mavazir.

Mr. H. A. Bharucha Superintendent of the Orphanage has welcomed different Scouts of Bombay.

Mr. Rane in introducing the President eulogised distingnished services of Dr. Trivedi in the Scout movement in India as well as in London.

Amongst the various items of entertainment performed by the Scouts, the Pageant representing the Scouting 5,000 years ago, and the Zulu dance were most interesting and greatly appreciated.

There was also the Camp Fire Scene and in the midst of the dance Mr. Rane in the true Scout atmosphere garlanded the President and performed the Oath Renewal Ceremony.

The president, emphasised the duties of a true Scout, who should, he said, be always helpful to his country, king and mankind.

The function came to a close after a vote of thanks to the chair.

Dhoraji Memon Jamat's election day has been postponed to next Friday, 11th instt.

STATUE TO LATE SIR DINSHAH MULLA

Memorial Committee's Decision

A meeting of the subscribers to the Sir Dinshah Mulla Memorial Fund was held on Tuesday, 17th September 1935, at 5-15 P.M. in the High Court Building, to consider what form or forms the memorial should take. The Hon'ble Sir J. W. F. Beaumont, Kt., Chief Justice, was in the Chair. Among those present were Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia, Mr. Justice K. Barlee, Mr. Justice J. D. Davar, Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia, Mr. K. Mc. I. Kemp, (Advocate General), members of the Bar and Attorneys.

Mr. K. J. Khambata, Joint Honorary Secretary, read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chairman invited suggestions as to the form or forms the memorial should take.

The Honourable Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia moved the following resolution:—

"(1) That a full-size statue of the Right Honourable Sir Dinshan Mulla be erectd and put up at some convenient place, preferably in the south-west corner of the High Court gardens; and

that the Working Committee be authorised to enter into contracts, and take all such steps as may be necessary for the purpose.

(2) That if any balance be left after meeting the cost of a statue and of putting up the same, it may be devoted to such purposes as the Sir D. F. Mulla Memorial Committee may think fit."

In moving the resolution Mr. Justice Wadia said:—

"The Memorial Committee has collected about Rs. 16,000. As to the form the memorial should take, the Committee has, after consideration, decided to have a life size statue of Sir Dinshah. The statue will be erected in the High Court Gardens, preferably on a site opposite the Chamber in which he practised for many years as an Advocate.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar seconded the resolution.

As no other suggestions were forthcoming the Chairman put the resolution to the vote; and it was carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the Chair, the meeting was dissolved. —"Bombay Law Journal."

FRUIT MARKET FOR BYCULLA?

Merchants' Opposition To Proposed Move

A meeting of the leading Fruit and Vegetable merchants of the Crawford, Bhuleshwar, Null Bazar, Grant Road, Fort Market, etc., was held in the Crawford Market on Sunday evening to protest against the proposal which it is alleged the Bombay Corporation is likely to consider to allow Mr. Kothari to build market for wholesale fruit business at Byculla.

Mr. K. S. Daundkar Advocate, presided over the meeting speeches were delivered by the merchants ventilating their grievances against the proposed move. A Committee of nine persons was appointed at the meeting to lead a deputation to the Mayor and other men concerned, Mr. Bhagwantrao Dhoble will lead the Deputation.

All-India Medical Conference

The twelfth All India Medical Conference will be held at Nagpur on the 26th, 27th, 28th, and 29th December. A Medical Exhibition is also arranged. Medical persons are requested to help to the success of the Conference by making it convenient to attend and by contributing articles on medical subjects and allied Sciences.

Details may be had from the Secretary, Medical Conference, Nagpur.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the special Conference of Congressmen, a public meeting will be held to-day ((Tuesday) at 9 p.m. at Tamba Kanta. Mr. Mulraj Karsondas will preside and Sjt. Yusuf Meherally, Purushottam Trikamdas, Jethmal Narandas and Manibhai Desai will be among the speakers.

AT NAIGAUM CHAWLS

Under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Conference of Congressmen, a public meeting will be held at Naigaum Chawls to-day (Tuesday) at 5-30 p.m. Sjt. S. P. Mahadeshwar will preside. Sjt. Khedgikar, B. R. Dhurandhar, Charles Mascarenhas, Tharalkar, Zulmeram and others will speak.

CHOWPATTY PUBLIC MEETING

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the following associations at Chowpatty to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. to condemn "Italian Aggression in Abyssinia and Imperialist Wars." National Students League, Independence of India League, All-India Press Workers' Federation, Girni Kamgar Union and Municipal Workers' Union.

Herr Heriz Burnothi and Herr Helmut Berndt, two German youths who are touring the world in the cheapest way possible. They earn their living by giving lantern lectures on countries they have visited. They are now in the Punjab, and propose to tour India on cycle and by rail.

BANDSTAND FOR VICTORIA GARDENS

Munificent Donor Offers Full Cost

The long felt want of a Band Stand in the Victoria Gardens will be shortly filled by a handsome donation from Mr. Hurgowandas Jeewandas who has offered the Bombay Municipality Rs. 9,964 being the cost of constructing the Band Stand.

The Band Stand after it is built will be maintained by the municipality in future.

The Band-stand, apart from being used as such for Bands and other Municipal Concerts, will also afford protection to visitors against rain and heat; no such shelte is at present available in the Gardens.

In 1928, it was proposed to construct a Band-stand in the Victoria Gardens at a cost which was then estimated at Rs. 13,520. The proposal was approved by the Markets and Gardens Committee, and confirmed by Corporation Resolution No. 3843 of 30th July 1928. No provision, however, could be made in the Budgets thereafter on account of financial stringency.

One of the conditions is that a suitable tablet and busts of the donor and his wife, which will be provided by the donor shall be placed at the pedestal of the Band Stand.

Special Conference Of Congressmen

A Special Conference of Congressmen will be held at 5 p.m. on Sunday, the 13th instant, in the compound of the Marwadi Vidyalaya. The Conference is being convened to discuss:—

(1) How effectively to reject the coming Constitution and (2) to define our attitude towards an Imperialist War.

Delegates fee 4 annas; Visitors fee 4 annas.

Tickets are available at Dadabhai Manzil, Vithalbhai Patel Rd., Girgaon.

HINDU HOUSING SOCIETY PROGRESSES

15 Months' Report Shows Profit Of Rs. 96

The fourteenth Annual General meeting of the Bombay Hindu Co-operative Housing Society was held on Sunday. In the absence of the President, Mr. G. K. Deodhar, the Chairman, Mr. K. V. Wagh occupied the Chair.

The meeting discussed the report and balance sheet for fifteen months ending June 30, 1935 and during the course of the discussion, a very sound position of the Society was revealed. The Society during the period under review set aside a substantial amount for Sinking and Reserve Fund and carried forward Rs. 96-4 being net profit which together with the last year's available balance of Rs. 25-14-0 made a total of Rs. 122-2-0.

Mr. P. A. Karnik, made a searching and minute observations on the reports and balance sheet. After all his queries were fully explained, the report and balance sheet were adopted.

During the period under review, the Society faced a heavy expenditure of painting the four buildings owned by the Society and this absorbed a sum of Rs. 2,440-6-0.

Court Troubles.

It was also mentioned that the Society had to incur unnecessary expenditure on litigation on account of the alleged claims of some plot-holders though the books of the Society showed no liability whatsoever to them, and all the cases in this connection have so far been disposed of in favour of the Society.

The annual Government instalment amounting to Rs. 4,057-1-0 was also paid in time. The total number of members is 54 while the share capital amounted to Rs. 16,107-8-0.

Mr. G. K. Deodhar, was unanimously re-elected as President for the ensuing year and also those members retiring under the provisions of the by-law were also re-elected.

Mr. T. W. Wagle, was selected for the post of Hon: Auditor of the Society for the ensuing year.

Bombay Press Workers' Conference

The Secretary of the Bombay Presidency Press Workers' Conference writes:—

A Conference of the Press Workers of the Bombay Presidency will be held on the 2nd and 3rd of November at Bombay. A Reception Committee has been formed to organise the Conference and it is busy enlisting members. A detailed programme of the Conference will be announced in due course. In order to make the Conference a success press workers all over the Presidency are requested to send their suggestions and resolutions to the Reception Committee. Considering the worsening conditions of the press-workers, it is hoped that all fellow-workers will respond to the call and actively participate in the task of setting up strong Press Workers' Unions in all the districts of the Presidency.

GANDHI JAYANTI IN HYDERABAD

(From A Correspondent.)
HYDERABAD, (Sind) Oct. 2.

Mahatma Gandhi's birth-anniversary was enthusiastically celebrated at St. Mira's High School. Early in the morning the students met in the "Sanctuary Hall" and recited the Gita and Sri Sukhmani. One of the girls kindled 'havan' fire. Inspiring hymns were sung. Vaswaniji offered prayers and in a brief talk referred to Mahatma Gandhi's significant words: "The poorer I am the nearer to God I be."

Tractor Not Charkha Will Solve Poverty Problem

PURUSHOTTAM TRICUMDAS ON THE MOSCOW ROAD FOR INDIA

"Those who believe in Swaraj for the masses cannot remain indifferent to the great and unique experiment that is being carried on in Russia. The conditions prevailing in India at present are not dissimilar to those obtaining in Russia during the Czarist regime. observed Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas in the course of an illuminating lecture on "The Moscow Road" delivered at the Jinnah Hall on Monday evening under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party.

Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, Editor, "Congress Socialist," (Calcutta) presided.

Mr. Purushottam said that so long as anti-mechanistic views were held by men of light and leading in the country, there was no hope of economic salvation for the masses. It was not the charka but the tractor that was going to solve the problem of poverty. But mere industrialisation was not enough. It was necessary to prevent the fruits of industrialisation reaching the pockets of only a favoured few. This could only be done by economic planning and social ownership of the means of production, exchange and distribution as in Russia.

After tracing the history of the Russian Revolution, the speaker enumerated the various benefits conferred upon the people by the present Russian Government. Illiteracy had been all but completely abolisihed. For the first time in history, workers were being treated as human beings and not as marketable commodities. Women were no longer treated as mere instruments of reproduction.

Continuing, the speaker said that there was very little of prostitution in Russia. For, "prostitution, like crime, is entirely due to capitalist economy."

Referring to the charge that there was no democracy in Russia, the speaker held that so long as wealth was concentrated in the hands of a few, it was idle to talk about democracy. There could be no political democracy without economic democracy.

Concluding, the speaker said that the world was on the brink of another war. Socialism was non-violence since it stood for a system of society in which there would be no exploitation of the masses by the classes and of one nation by another.

In And Around Bombay

(From Our Staff Correspondents).

Bombay And The War

The Italo-Abyssinian War has evoked the greatest interest among the public of Bombay. Even those who are not interested usually in the everyday news, are seen eagerly perusing the papers, morning and evening, for news about the war. It would be very interesting to hear the view of the man in the street about the war. It is being freely stated by him that the European members of the League of Nations have been purposely postponing their action against Italy, as they are not interested in safeguarding the interests of a black nation. They have been making all this fuss about the Committee of Five and the Committee of Thirteen, because Abyssinia happens to be a member of the League and as such, the "Whites" who are members of the League will have to show to the public of the world that they are anxious to preserve the Covenant of the League.

Decision Indeed!

A businessman who was travelling by the suburban train, referring to the decision of the Committee of Five that Italy is the aggressor, laughed and said: "They have at last found out who the aggressor is, while a boy of nine in Bombay knew who was the aggressor on Thursday last." Now they have found out the aggressor, they will think over and after mature consideration come to a decision whether sanctions should be applied or not. This will at least take a week. Once they decide on sanctions they would certainly require time to decide as to what form they should take. By then Italian troops will have returned to Italy, after having stopped the throbbing heart of a brave nation" There did not seem to be even a single person in the railway compartment who disagreed with the above view.

India And War

Then the topic turned on the attitude of Indians and the British Government towards the war. Most of them, who have been making a keen study of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, seem to be of the firm opinion that Indians should support any move on the part of the British Government, if it is meant to defend the weaker nation. All of them seemed to be aware as to what it would mean to India, if Britain entered the war, but they were also very indignant at Italy's bullying Abyssinia. India, if she had been a free nation, would have gone to war in defence of Abyssinia, was the opinion of an enthusiastic young man.

Socialists And War

But the attitude of the Congress Socialists on the question of war seems to have created a misunderstanding amongst the public. It is stated that Congress Socialists were opposed to England entering war in defence of Abyssinia. From enquiries made in Socialist circles it is gathered that this is not a fact. They were opposed to India taking part in any imperialist war in which Britain might be involved in the future. Though it was not possible to gather as to what their attitude would be if Britain entered the war to defend Abyssinia, the Congress Socialists, as a whole, feel that Italy's aggression against Abyssinia deserved to be condemned very severely.

DEFAMATION COMPLAINT BY "AKHAND BHARAT" EDITOR

BOMBAY: Sunday.

Mr. Kanhaiyalal Doulatram Vaidya, Printer and Publisher of the proposed Hindi daily "Akhand Bharat" filed a defamation complaint before Sir Hormuzdiar P. Dastoor, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay against Mr. Sorabji Palonji Kapadia, Editor, Printer and Publisher of the "Bombay Saturday last.

The complainant says that the whole article was highly defamatory and the statements made therein were false.

M. N. Chhatrapati, B.A., LL.B., Advocate appeared on behalf of the complainant.

Summons have been issued by the Court.

The report appearing in the Press that a complaint was lodged by the Publisher of a Weekly Hindi paper is not in order.

Prominent Arrivals By "Viceroy Of India"

A number of Distinguished Passengers arrived in Bombay from London by the P. and O. boat "Viceroy of India," on Monday.

Among the passengers were: Sir Michael Keane (Governor of Assam), H. H. the Maharaja of Porbander, Sir Frank and Lady Noyce, Sir Ernest Burdon (Auditor-General in India), Sir James Addison (Judge, Lahore High Court), Sir George Anderson, Sir Charles Ross and Lady Alston, Sir Owen Beasley (Chief Justice, Madras), Sir Jamshedji and Lady Duggan. Mr. Justice Skemp, Lady Emerson and Lady Gowan.

Distinguished Arrivals By M. V. "Victoria"

H. H the Maharaja of Patiala, H. H. the Maharaja of Idar, Raja of Gangapur, Sir John Young, Gen. Sir Henry De Lisle and Lady De Lisle, Lt.-General Sir William Ironside, Sir Ness Wadia and Begum Saheba Feeroza Dulhan arrived in Bombay from Europe by the M. V. "Victoria" on Monday morning.

The Maharaja of Patiala left by special train yesterday for Dholpur to meet the Maharaja of Dholpur, who acted as Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber during his absence.

The Gauhati District Congress Committee has made arrangements for the celebration of the Golden Jubilee of the Indian National Congress in the month of December.

THE REGAL
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
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MAD LOVE
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THE NEW SENSATION that tops "Dracula" "Frankenstein", etc., etc.

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STOMACH ULCERS RELIEVED AFTER YEARS OF PAIN.

Is it to be wondered at that Mr. C. is thankful he was advised to take Maclean Brand Stomach Powder? As he says, after years of suffering from ulcerated stomach, one dose of this marvellous stomach remedy brought him instant and permanent relief.

Of course, Mr. C. made certain he was getting the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, carefully compounded according to the original formula and not an inferior article.

"I am so pleased with the results I have obtained by the use of your Maclean Brand Stomach Powder that I am writing to offer a personal testimonial. I have suffered badly from stomach pains due to ulceration of the stomach. A short time ago, I was recommended to try your Stomach Powder. Since the first dose I have never had another pain and although I have only taken the powder for four days, I already feel twice the man I did before."

You can obtain just as great relief as Mr. C., but be sure you get the original Maclean Brand Stomach Powder. So be sure to ask your chemist for the genuine Maclean Brand Stomach Powder, bearing a red seal. The signature "ALEX C. MACLEAN" is on seal, carton and label. If you have any difficulty in obtaining it from your local chemist or store, write to Martin & Harris, Ltd., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.

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IT'S LIFE IN THE RAW men living, fighting, dying like beasts ..... women at their mercy!

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1935

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT

True to tradition, the Government of Bombay have issued the annual report on the working of co-operative societies in the Presidency for 1933-34, nearly a year and a half after the close of the period to which it relates. When will the provincial Government realise that belated publication of information robs the facts and figures supplied to interested readers, of all their value and makes it impossible for people to adjust their activities to developments that may be taking place? The Registrar of Co-operative Societies submitted his report on 30th January, 1935, full ten months after the end of the year, on 31st March, 1934 and Government sat upon it for six months and issued their Resolution reviewing it, on 31st July, last. One would like to know why there should have been so much delay over the preparation and publication of the report and why Government should have taken as much time as six months to appreciate the facts and figures supplied to them by the Registrar.

Mere Palliatives

It is some comfort to know that the co-operative movement in this Presidency has stood the shock of the prevailing severe economic depression much better than in several other provinces in India and that its inherent strength is testified to by the steady recovery which agricultural societies are making. Co-operation, by itself, cannot be expected to put the long-suffering cultivator on his feet again as it is bound up with the condition of the agricultural industry and the general economic situation of the rural population. And so long as Government do not take all the measures that are essential for the rehabilitation of India's rural economy, all that can and may be done in the field of co-operation, will be in the nature of mere palliatives. It is difficult to understand why the Government of Bombay should hesitate and delay in taking steps which do not involve much expenditure or a drastic change of policy and which would go a long way to help the movement to help itself. Their Resolution itself admits that they "are still unable to assist the movement as much as they would wish" and only point to certain projects now on hand as evidence that they are alive to its needs and "are determined to do everything possible to foster and strengthen it."

Unhelpful Attitude

It had been repeatedly urged on Government that if they took timely and prompt action against wilful defaulters, the problem of arrears in agricultural societies would be easily solved without hardship, but they would not understand non-official co-operator's point of view. After so much trouble and a good deal of misunderstanding, they have now come to appreciate the moral value of the measure suggested long ago. Speaking of the improvement in the tone of societies which has taken place as a result of the appointment of Special Recovery Officers, Government observe that when "their presence has become sufficiently well-known recoveries of dues of societies have often improved automatically without recourse to coercive measures" and illustrate this by pointing out that "hardly two per cent., of the dues are in fact recovered through coercive process executed by this agency" While agricultural societies are being assisted to improve their financial condition by special temporary concessions as regards reduction in the rate of interest to be charged on arrears and also by an attempt on the part of financing agencies to lighten their burden in this and other ways, urban societies and central banks are, on the whole, doing well and progressing and expanding. As a dark spot in this picture, we are, however, told that "criminal offences by office-bearers of co-operative societies are on the increase" and the remedy suggested against this evil is the need of active interest to be taken by members of societies in their working. The Registrar, in his report, complaints about the lack of qualifications and efficiency in the officers working in the district branches of the Provincial Co-operative Institute and states that the payment of Government grant to that body has been made contingent on the appointment of trained and qualified men. He also remarks that "the question of revising the constitution of the Institute has been kept pending the decision of Government as regards the machinery for supervision and also as regards the annual grant payable to the Institute". But curiously enough, there is no reference to this important question in the Government Resolution. Probably, Government have still to make up their mind on the subject. How, in the circumstances, does the Registrar expect the Institute to improve its machinery of administration when the fate of its constitution, its powers and functions hangs in the balance, when the fate of its finances is uncertain and when Government grant is inadequate and insecure? The attitude of the Co-operative Department and Government appears to be far from helpful in this vital matter, and the earlier the whole question is decided, the better. Non-official co-operators will then know where they stand and whether the movement is to remain predominantly non-official or is to become largely officialised.

France And Sanctions

Italy has at last been formally proclaimed the aggressor. And we are glad that the Council of the League of Nations has had the courage to dot the i's and cross the t's of the report of the Committee of Six so that the aggressor has been specifically mentioned by name. Article sixteen now automatically comes into play. And that article demands not merely sanctions but effective sanctions to be imposed against the aggressor. Will the League formulate a programme of sanctions? The question arises because of the equivocal and almost openly hesitating attitude of France. Mr. Baldwin's authoritative pronouncement the other day was addressed more to France than to Italy, especially in its reference to the necessity of collective security and in its dignified protestation as regards the pledged word of Great Britain. But the reply of France, inspite of Mr. Baldwin's speech, to the British note is hedged in by conditions. France will support Britain if she is attacked in pursuit of League obligations provided certain conditions are fulfilled. The main condition relates, of course, to Germany. France, it is clear, not only from reports from Britain, but also from comments in the French press, is hesitant and would much rather avoid seriously annoying Italy than discharging her obligations under Article Sixteen. It is this attitude which makes us wonder what "precautionary measures" will be accepted by "mutual agreement," and whether they would be such as to make themselves seriously felt by Italy at all.

Indian Airmen's Plight

Our Johannesburg correspondent gives details of the numerous difficulties, which the Indian airmen, Messrs. Dalal and Pochkhanawalla, had to undergo in their attempted flight from India to Cape Town. These intrepid youths, it appears, were overwhelmed with bad luck and obstacles of various kinds from the very start. But what is particularly lamentable is the treatment that they are said to have received at the hands of officials of aerodromes 'en route.' Nowhere, it is alleged, were they given facilities to which they were, by right, entitled, much less were they shown any courtesy or consideration. The failure of their venture and the loss of their aeroplane seem to be also due to the negligence of some of these aerodrome officials.

The circumstances demand a searching enquiry, and we suggest to the President and the members of the Aero Club of India to take up the issue at once. It was their duty to make all possible arrangements in advance for the convenience and welfare of these Indian airmen out on a hazardous adventure. It is really very deplorable that they should have failed in their duty and the public would like to know what explanation the Aero Club, especially its Indian members, have to give about it. But having failed in their original duty, the least they can do now is to press for an enquiry into the causes of the plight in which Messrs. Pochkhanawalla and Dalal found themselves. The Government of India, too, have displayed a regrettable apathy in the matter, which is in glaring and significant contrast to the interest that other Governments, particularly, the Government of Great Britain, take in providing all possible facilities to their airmen. Mere telegrams of sympathy only aggravate the unfortunate omissions.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

Its Evil Influence

(By Sohrab R. Davar, Bar-at-Law)

I

The author in the book under review (Industrial Organisation in India by P. S. Lokanathan, M.A., D.Sc. George Allen and Unwin, London) which was originally written as a thesis, has dealt with the subject exhaustively and has given in it important statistical information and data which are no doubt of great value for purposes of reference. He has, however, as a man of theory, who has not come into personal touch with the question of practical working and organisation of our joint stock companies and with the various ugly phases of the managing agency system, arrived at conclusions on these points which are far from being accurate. The impression created on a reader who goes through chapters 1, 4, 6, 8 and 9 happens to be that the writer was considerably prejudiced from the start, in favour of the Managing Agency system and its imaginary efficiency. If he had taken advantage of the results of researches made during past years by coming into close practical touch with the working of the system, not only in this Presidency, but even in provinces outside the Presidecy of Bombay, through making use of the files and records of the Bombay Shareholders' Association, there is no doubt that through the opportunity for perfect balancing which the other side of the question would have afforded, a conclusion quite different from that which the author has reached would have resulted. The author repeats certain facts of history well-known to us all, viz., that the period at which the Managing Agency system unfortunately germinated in this country was one when the average Indian investor being ignorant of the importance or advantages of investment in shares of joint stock companies, was not ready and willing to come forward with sufficient capital to finance the concern. He, however, fails to have realised that that period has long passed and that any good project placed on the market to-day under proper auspices and without managing agency to back it, could easily command all the capital, fixed and floating, that may be necessary. Our banks with large capital, as well as insurance companies, are working at present without the assistance of managing agencies and have secured all the capital that they require. Even in industries, such as the cement industry, one finds companies working without managing agency very satisfactorily and with ample finance. What the author has failed to realise is that companies are deliberately floated in this country with insufficient capital even though ample capital could have been secured, by promoters who wish to have the excuse of creating a hereditary vested interest in the guise of managing agents because the only prop on which the managing agency has throughout justified its existence before Royal Commissions and similar investigating bodies has been that they financed the companies.

Erroneous Assumption.

The author makes a very erroneous assumption in this connection when he says that numerous sugar companies have been started because of managing agents. On the contrary the exceptional protection given to sugar industry by our Govern-

(Continued on page 8—Col. 4.)

THE WORLD & ITS WAYS

A Weekly Review Of International Situation

By K. T. SHAH.

War has been declared at last. Italy has defied the League, broken the Covenant, and started fighting in Abyssinia. News of the military operations is uncertain and conflicting. One thing, however, seems clear: Italy is not having a picnic in this strange land of snowclad mountains and waterless deserts. It is possible that in all pitched engagements, Italian equipment may tell over Ethiopian courage; and the levies of Haile Selassie might vanish like mist before Graziani's tanks and machine-guns, aeroplanes and howitzers. But pitched battles may not be readily made to order as a mechanised modern army might desire. And in Abyssinia there are no such large units of population and industry, military depots and arsenals, as might be found in more civilised Europe Whom would they bomb with their aeroplanes, and what? There is nothing to bomb which would snap the nerve-centre: no one to terrify, whose terror might undermine Ethiopian tactics.

They say already the cost of the Italian expedition has passed the 100 million lire mark; and, if even Italian calculations hold true, the aggregate cost of the War would be 10,000,000,000 lire, about £200 million. If Italy is rich enough to bear that burden in the first instance, would she get enough by way of return to support its continued pressure? She may defy the League, and laugh at its "Sanctions"; she may trust to the intricate situation of Europe to render France ineffective and Britain silenced after a theatrical show of international probity; she may even be counting,—worst coming to worst,—on securing German aid to keep the French engaged in the West, and stir up the East to stop Great Britain from nagging. But, even if all those calculations come true, would she still find the game worth the candle?

French Decision

Would the League name Italy the Aggressor, and decree the use of "Sanctions" against her? That's the second question. If they do so, who would be appointed to execute those formless terrors of international jealousy? France has been tardy in appreciating at its true value the action of Italy, though her statesmen profess every desire to respect the plighted troth of nations. Her present Premier has no very safe seat in his own domestic saddle: for the Economic Decrees of July last, passed to maintain the gold value of the franc, have aroused bitter opposition among the Socialists and the Radicals, who make up a good moiety of the 'Chambre.' When Parliament reassembles, M Laval might find his Government no longer in existence, if the disaffected Right join hands with the Daladier Radicals to upset the applecart. Naturally, then, M. Laval cannot take the same strong line that Sir Samuel Hoare can when dealing with the Dagoes,—as he no doubt thinks in his innermost mind of the descendants of the Scipios and the heirs of the Caesars. True, almost any conceivable French Ministry is likely to prefer, at a pinch, British alliance to Italian flirtation: and Britain has pledged herself to stand by France and apply the same pressure of "Sanctions" against unprovoked aggression in Europe itself. France has, therefore, decided to risk offending Mussolini, —who perhaps, has his own local malcontents to dispose of: and whose moral ascendancy as well as political dictatorship rests now on the treacherous foundation of a problematic success in the African War.

Preparing For Sanctions

If France and Britain act in concert, the active prosecution of the Italian offensive in Ethiopia may not be an easy affair. "Sanctions" include not merely the recall of Ambassadors, or the stoppage of trade and credit. They involve the blockade of the Aggressor's ports,—the only explanation of the greatest massing of Britain's naval strength in the Mediterranean since the days of Nelson and Napoleon. France may not agree to a Naval Blockade of Italy in the guise of Sanctions, —except in extreme necessity. But Britain alone would suffice to bottle up the Italian Navy, and hamstring Italian overseas trade or supplies, even without shutting off the Suez Canal to Italian warships, troop-ships or store-ships. The British Government have received the verdict of the country, —or at least the otherwise Pacifist section of it,—Organised Labour,— in favour of applying "Sanctions", including a war to stop a war. That seems rather futile and paradoxical reasoning; but European philosophy is a maze of topsy-turveydom, ever since its moorings were lost in the last War. The Northcliffe Press does not represent a fraction of genuine public opinion in the country and the opposition to "Sanctions" by the "Daily Mail," and the "Daily Express," may be discounted as simply a manifestation of political strategy by disgruntled careerists. Britain's weight would almost certainly be thrown into the scale of International Justice

(Continued on Page 13 Col 1.)

Frankly Speaking

EGYPT'S POSITION

Egypt is rightly nervous. There is no knowing what Signor Mussolini who has defied all international obligations may do especially because of the strategic importance of Egypt as also of her politico-military relation with England. And that nervousness has naturally been enhanced by the rumours, as reported by our Cairo correspondent, of gun running by Italy to arm the Italian population in Egypt. Then there is the reported capture of an Italian aeroplane with three military officers who are alleged to have come over from Tripoli on some secret mission. These factors, besides Egypt's sympathy, which is quite intelligible, with Tripoli and Abyssinia justify her fear of aggression by Italy and her determination to take all precautions against that possible, even probable, contingency. Egypt, we learn, will stand side by side with Britain and follow her policy to the last leaving nothing undone to defend herself both from sea and land. All this, as we say, is natural. But Egypt will also have to be careful while she is standing side by side with Great Britain.

MISREPRESENTING CONGRESS

The Justice Leaders' Conference held at Guntur last week was admittedly a preparation for the next elections under the new constitution. The Justice Party had bitter experience at the last Assembly elections and has reason to fear that it may fare worse at the next trial of strength with the Congress. It has consequently started in good time its propaganda the most important part of which is the misrepresentation of Congress policies and principles. It says Congress policy is destructive and has alienated Parliament's sympathies. But the country realises that in the march towards Swaraj, some obstacles in the way have to be got over and others destroyed. And Congress never undertook a campaign to please the British Parliament. Let the Justice Party continue to please that body and the Congress will continue to work for and satisfy the people of this country. And we are confident that at the next elections the voters will be as discriminating as they have been in the past.

GROSS INJUSTICE

The Thakarda community living in North Gujerat, about which we published yesterday a well-informed article by Mr. A. V. Thakkar, deserves more sympathetic treatment from Government and public alike than it seems to be receiving to-day. The community is branded as a criminal tribe by the Baroda Government but little seems to have been done to ameliorate its condition. Mr. Thakkar points out that the section of the tribe living in Baroda State is labouring under special grievances. The State Government, he says, while treating the community as a criminal tribe is doing little or nothing to reform it. The tribe does not even receive the benefit of the compulsory education which is given to other communities. Referring to several large villages where the Thakardas live but where not a single school is to be found, Mr. Thakkar points out that the State "does not even assist voluntary schools started in such schoolless villages because they do not happen to come under the operations of the compulsory education Act". This is gross injustice, but it is to be hoped that the Maharaja of Baroda or his Diwan will fully investigate into the matter and do justice to the helpless community.

INDIANISE IT.

Mr. Norman Coombs, who has been recommended by the Works Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation to be reappointed as Chief Officer of the City Fire Brigade for a further period of five years, may be, as stated by the Municipal Commissioner, a capable officer, but we would emphatically maintain that there are Indian officers, any one of whom could be appointed in place of Mr. Coombs. The Works Committee states that it is highly desirable that arrangement should be made in time to send an Indian to England for training as Fire Brigade Officer so that, in course of time, it would be possible to have an Indian officer at the head of the Fire Brigade. It, therefore, recommends that the Commissioner be requested to submit the necessary proposals in the matter to the Corporation at an early date. This proposal was made five years ago when Mr. Coombs was appointed, and it was clearly understood that Mr. Coombs' successor would be an Indian. As Mr. Vaidya points out in his minute of dissent, the Municipal Commissioner in one of his letters distinctly stated that "it was not necessary to send any one to receive the necessary training in England" and that "efficient Indian officers are available in our service." The question the Corporation has to decide is not whether Mr. Coombs is a capable officer, but whether it is not time an Indian was the head of our Fire Brigade.

"CONTEMPORARY JAPAN."

This quarterly review of Japanese affairs is published by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan to keep the outside world in touch with the currents in Japanese life and literature. The Editorial Board is composed of some of the most well-known scholars and litterateurs of the land and the list of contributors is no less distinguished. The articles in the current issue deal with all aspects of Japanese life—politics, economics, social conditions, Art and Literature. Kisaburo Yokota, an eminent lawyer and publicist, writes about the Russo-Japanese Non-Agression Pact while Hugh Byas, an American newspaperman in Tokyo, writes on "Freedom of Speech in Japan."

LIBERALIANA

Sir Homi Mody "tells England."

We are Indians, Sir, but Liberal and Moderate.

"Layers of fat floating idly in soup."

In our love for our country we preponderate
But come to England our health to recoup.

We're National!, never doubt it a minute.
Patriotic!, that our speeches will show;
In the fight we're without, not within it,
And go with the wind, the way it may blow.

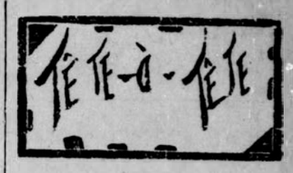
We're ready to parley and barter
Tho' you riddle starving bodies with beans;
For sev'rance from England spells us disaster—
How live without tablecloths or sardines?!

Capital, both British and Indian, should end
Between them their civil war,
For the culture of India on them will depend,
Not on the poems of a Rabi Tagore.

Gandhi may vaunt his ideals
And fill stupid masses with awe,
But our power to frustrate is real,
We're Burgeois and remain Burgeois.

Great is the burden we've carried,
And may Nariman choose call us "culture-slaves"
But to England we're irrevocably married,
Put that Epitaph upon our graves.

WILLIAM T. GIVITHOTT.



WILL GENEVA MOVE NOW?
—Headline.

Most certainly, yes. But there is no need for any special hurry. It will move in the leisurely fashion that the new god Red Tape ordains.

Meanwhile if Abyssinians think they can hustle the League into action by frantic telegrams of appeal, they may—well, they don't know their League that is all.

* * * *

Forty women and 32 children are reported to have been killed in the air raids at Adowa.

The facts that they were Abyssinians, lived in Adowa, and perhaps, felt proud of their fathers and grandfathers for 1896, constituted enough justification for them to be regarded as aggressor-belligerents and killed as a measure of security.

* * * *

According to a Rome message "the news of the fall of Adowa spread like wild fire".

A few more falls and they would consume the poor unfortunate Italian nation. But this is the consummation Il Duce has undertaken to achieve.

* * * *

Signor Mussolini, it is reported, will fly to Adowa to unveil a memorial to the victims of the 1896 Abyssinian campaign that is to be built there.

Il Duce is taking all the trouble for nothing. The better and safer place for this memorial would have been Rome.

* * * *

When the news of the fall of Adowa reached Rome, "Signor Mussolini evidently was not desirous of appearing to acknowledge the plaudits from the balcony".

Was it false or far-sighted modesty?

* * * *

FORT TRUST DILEMMA REFERRED TO GOVT.

QUESTION OF DISQUALIFICATION OF YACHT CLUB MEMBERS.

Committee Fail To Find Solution Of Problem Created By Eminent Counsel.

—Headlines.

We may take it that the solution will be well and truly found.

There is no infirmary, we are told, for incurables in Bombay.

Isn't there? What has the Corporation to say?

HOW TO REJECT REFORMS ask a headlin.

By rejecting Modys, Bobbills, Chhataries, etc.

* * * *

Captain Nawab Sir Ahmad Said Khan, ex-Governor of U. P. and present President of the Muslim Conference, has been appointed Head of the All-India Boy Scouts' Association.

And quite deservedly too. Hasn't the boy been such a Good Scout?

* * * *

Replying to accusations that he bargained with Britain at Geneva, Mr. de Valera says, "If I am on the way to heaven, I am not going the other way merely because I find someone about whom I have certain doubts going in the same direction."

Rather neatly put, what!

* * * *

A Jewish "Freeland", a new independent colony in Ecuador, is to be established to settle thousands of Jewish families.

But the native inhabitants of Palestine need not go into deliriums of joy in anticipation. Nothing doing in that direction. The "Homeland" has come to stay—and grow.

* * * *

MONDAY'S GREAT NEWS:—

"During his European tour, the Maharaja of Patiala (who has just returned) had met His Holiness the Pope, Signor Mussolini and Herr Hitler."—B.B. Minor.

And now His Highness has gone to meet the Maharaja of Dholpur who had been acting as Chancellor of the Indian Princes' Chamber.

* * * *

An expert suggests that all motorists who exceed the speed limit should be sentenced to hard labour.

This would mean huge new parking places outside the prisons.

* * * *

"Jack wants me to give him something to remember me by."

"Why don't you let him have one of your bathing costumes to keep in the back of his watch?"

Rome Goes Mad With Adowa Victory

Mussolini Flashes Message Of Congratulation To General De Bono

Committee Of Six Will Point To Italy As Aggressor Without Specifically Naming Her

LONDON, October 7.

Signor Mussolini will shortly fly to Adowa, according to the "Daily Mirror's" correspondent, with Italian northern forces. The correspondent says that Il Duce will unveil a stone monument there in memory of the Italian soldiers killed in 1896. The monument was carried to Adowa yesterday by Italian troops.

A message from Addis Ababa says that there is a lull in the fighting on the Adowa front.

It is stated that both sides are bringing up reinforcements. With the arrival of fine weather, Ethiopian columns destined for three fronts, namely, Tigre, Dessye, Ogaden, are able to move more quickly.

Hundreds of Ethiopian troops are now moving. Forty women and 32 children are reported to have been killed in the air raids at Adowa.

ITALY JUBILANT

A Rome message states that the news of the fall of Adowa spread like wild fire. A huge crowd plastered it up on tramcars, and chalked the walls of houses.

The city was speedily alive and deliriously cheering and flag-waving Romans with lighted torches marched to the Piazza Colonna, but were discouraged and marched to the Palazza Ovenezia.

Signor Mussolini evidently was not desirous of appearing to acknowledge the plaudits from the balcony. But he flashed a message to General de Bono. "The news of the re-conquest of Adowa fills Italians with pride."

The scope of the Italian operations is now becoming more clear. While troops from the north are drawn up along the sixty-mile front in close contact with the enemy, another force, composed mostly of native troops of South Eritrea, is advancing to southwest in an attempt to cut the Djibouti-Addis-Ababa railway. They occupied Mount Moussaali and are now moving towards the oasis Aussa.

A TOUGH PROBLEM

They must traverse a hundred miles of waterless desert with temperature approaching 120 degrees, after which the route is easier following the bed of the Aussch river torrent.

A third army from Somaliland is moving to northeast, consolidating the wells occupied in the Gherlogubi operations, and is proceeding circumspectly, especially as regards water supplies. Men are served out daily with two litres of water, and each unit is followed by columns of mules loaded with goat-skins of drinking water.

Italy is more occupied with military developments than the League, and is calm in the face of the possibility of sanctions.

The representatives of the Fascist Confederation and Industry saw Signor Mussolini who gave them assurances that the Italian industry is in a favourable position and capable of carrying on despite attempts to cut off the supplies of raw materials.

ROOSEVELT'S PROCLAMATION

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation saying that Americans using belligerent vessels will travel at their own risk. Last night's general proclamation is expected to have far-reaching consequences.

It is not likely to be extended to cover raw materials, but as regards Italy the proclamation may be most effective, since Italy as a defaulter, is barred from obtaining credits, and can, therefore buy raw-materials only to the extent of her small cash and bank credit.

FRENCH SUPPORT FORTHCOMING

(Special Cable.)

GENEVA, Oct. 6.

The French notes replies affirmatively to the British enquiry whether French support is forthcoming in the event of unprovoked attack in the Mediterranean.

The note declares that France will and help any member of the League if exposed to aggressive attack through precautionary measures against such attack, but on three conditions, firstly, that precautionary measures are taken for a mutual agreement; secondly, the measures must apply to air, land and water simultaneously and thirdly they must apply equally when the menace comes from a non-member of the League.

Japanese, German and the United States are being sounded regarding their willingness to send observers to act on the committee to co-ordinate sanctions in the event of the application of Article 16.

ITALY
MEDITERRANEAN SEA
LIBYA
EGYPT
SUEZ CANAL
ANGLO EGYPTIAN SUDAN
RED SEA
Dogali battlefield where Abyssinians in 1887 massacred 430 Italian soldiers
Landing place of Sir Robert Napiers British expedition of 32,000 men in 1869
Adowa, where Italians were defeated March 1st 1896. Italians lost 4,600 white and 3000 native troops killed and wounded and 3,000 prisoners.
Won by Italy in 1893
Occupied by Italian expedition in 1885.
Kassala won by Italy in 1894.
Border between Eritrea and Abyssinia fixed in 1908.
Scant rainfall; excessive heat Mean annual temperature 86° One of the hottest recorded on the globe
Ceded to Abyssinia Aug 2 1928 by private agreement with Italy a free zone
Sacked by Dervishes in 1887.
First territory acquired by Italy in Africa, bought from the Sultan of Raheita in 1870. Occupied in 1880
Source of water supply for Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. Of special interest to Great Britain.
Scene of Italian defeats in 1893 and 1896
Occupied by France in 1883
ETHIOPIA (Abyssinia)
Capital since 1896 ADDIS ABABA
GULF OF ADEN
Seized by British in 1884
Where British defeated Theodore's army in 1868.
Border region scene of recent raids by Abyssinians
Focal Point of present trouble.
Treaty concluded between ITALY & ABYSSINIA Oct. 26th 1896 recognizing independence of ABYSSINIA.
On Aug. 2 1928 ITALO-ABYSSINIAN treaty of "perpetual friendship" signed at Addis Ababa
INDIAN OCEAN

Here is Abyssinian History of the past seventy years, as well as a bird's-eye-view of the geographical position of the country in relation to all its neighbours.

DID NOT BARGAIN WITH BRITAIN

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

The eagerly awaited speech of Mr. de Valera at Ennis Clare refuted the suggestion that he bargained with Britain for his support in the League Assembly.

He said: "If I am on the way to heaven I am not going the other way, merely because I find some one about whom I have certain doubts about going in the same direction."

U. S. RED CROSS OFFERS HELP

(Special Cable.)

WASHINGTON, October 7.

The United States Red Cross Society has intimated its readiness to assist the Red Cross Society at Abyssinia and Italy if required, but it is not intended to send an American personnel to the war zone.

POLITICAL SITUATION TELLS

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Mr. Amos Taylor Assistant Chief of Finance Division of the Department of Commerce, declared that the substantial part of the recent halfyear shift of long and short term funds can be appropriately viewed as the flight of capital from European centres was due to the financial and political disturbances in Europe.

SANCTIONS!

Relevant Provisions Of The Covenant Of The League

With the outbreak of hostilities in Abyssinia and the impending decision of the League of Nations, public interest naturally centres round the Covenant of the League and the sanctions that it provides.

We give below some of the relevant sections of the Covenant. Section 16 clearly states the economic sanctions that are to be applied against an aggressor.

Article 10: "The Members of the League undertake to respect and preserve as against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all Members of the League. In case of any such aggression or in case of any threat or danger of such aggression the Council shall advise upon the means by which this obligation shall be fulfilled."

From Article 11: "Any war or threat of war, whether immediately affecting any of the Members of the League or not, is hereby declared a matter of concern to the whole League, and the League shall take any action that may be deemed wise and effectual to safeguard the peace of nations."

Article 12: "The Members of the League agree that if there should arise between them any dispute likely to lead to a rupture they will submit the matter either to arbitration or to inquiry by the Council, and they agree in no case to resort to war until three months after the award by the arbitrators or the report by the Council. In any case under this Article the award of the arbitrators shall be made within a reasonable time, and the report of the Council shall be made within six months after the submission of the dispute."

From Article 15: The Council may refer any dispute to the Assembly. "The dispute shall be so referred at the request of either party to the dispute provided that such request be made within fourteen days after the submission of the dispute to the Council."

ARTICLE 16.

Should a Member of the League resort to war in disregard of the above provisions, it shall, according to Article 16, be deemed 'ipso facto' "to have committed an act of war against all other Members of the League, which hereby undertake immediately to subject it to the severance of all trade or financial relations, the prohibition of all intercourse between their nationals and the nationals of the covenant-breaking State, and the prevention of all financial, commercial or personal intercourse between the nationals of the covenant-breaking State and the nationals of any other State, whether a Member of the League or not. It shall be the duty of the Council in such case to recommend to the several Governments concerned what effective military or naval force the Members of the League shall severally contribute to the armed forces to be used to protect the Covenants of the League."

If war breakes out in defiance of all these clear and efficacious provisions, the blame will lie not with the League of Nations as an institution, but with the governments who make up the League and thus in the last resort with those who elect or tolerate governments which cannot or will not prevent war either inside or outside the League of Nations.

U. S. TRADE BALANCE

Unfavourable Figures For First Half Of Year

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.

Unfavourable trade balance in the first half of 1935 amounting to ten million dollars is shown in the figures issued by the Department of Commerce. This is, however, set off by the inflow of 160 million dollars long term capital, 560 millions short term capital, 79 million dollars silver, 11 millions paper currency and 804 millions gold.

Ban On Anti-Italian Procession

POLICE CORDONS BLOCK PASSAGES TO COLABA

Mass Meeting Condemns 'Rapacious' Attack On Abyssinia

One hundred and twenty Policemen, armed with lathis Officers, summoned from three Police Stations, drew up cordons blocking all possible passages towards Colaba, where the Italian Consulate is situated, while a mass meeting was held at the Municipal Gardens, Foras Road Junction, to protest against the Italian aggression on Abyssinia, on Monday evening.

AT MUNICIPAL GARDENS.

The Municipal Gardens from where a procession was announced to start and demonstrate in front of the Italian Consulate, was astir throughout the evening, as the demonstrations were banned and elaborate precautions were taken by the authorities.

The excitement increased, as during the proceedings, the Police officers tried to ascertain whether the organisers would take out the proposed demonstration, in view of the ban imposed. For a few minutes conversations followed, the spokesman of the organisers insisting that he should be allowed to take out a procession to the door of the Italian Consulate, by whatever route, the Police might suggest.

NO PERMISSION.

The Police, on the other hand, made it plain that no permission would be given for such a course, and the demonstrators were free to parade in the northern part of the City, while their entry into the south, for the avowed purpose, would be prohibited.

After this intimation, the police strengthened the cordons, and lorries were kept in readiness, to accompany the procession, should one be taken out.

POLICE 'BUNDOBUST.'

While the meeting proceeded on, thousands lined up behind the Police cordons, but they were kept moving on. At the close of the meeting, the organisers were persuaded by the Police to disperse quietly in different directions. The cordons withdrew at about 6-30 in the evening.

The Italian Consul-General was seen driving in his car through the locality, while the meeting was in progress.

A resolution was adopted at the meeting, condemning the "rapacious" attack of Italy and the barbarities perpetrated on Abyssinia. The meeting further criticised the Bombay Government for banning a demonstration, "as being calculated to prevent the expression of solidarity of the colonial and exploited nations."

TO ENSLAVE ABYSSINIA?

Mr. Jogleker, presiding, explained the objects of the meeting. Every right-thinking person must protest, he said, against the 'zulum' and high-handedness of Italy in launching an unjustified and unprovoked attack against Abyssinia. Italy intended to enslave Abyssinia through the use of force and violence.

Wherever there was war, he continued, the workers and peasants suffered the most. They turned up to the front in large numbers and the greatest sacrifices came from their ranks. This was the experience in the Great War. The masses did not benefit by any war.

Though the demonstrations before the Italian Consulate were arranged, he concluded, on account of the ban imposed by the Government, they were prevented from expressing their protest to the Italian Consul-General against the Imperialist aggression of Italy.

Mr. Khedgiker, said that the blood of the innocents was being shed because Italy wanted to satisfy her greed. Thousands of lives were lost because a powerful nation like Italy chose to engage itself in Imperialist expansion, without any other consideration. It was the duty of the workers to protest against such a massacre now going on in the name of "justice for Italy."

"RAPACIOUS ATTACK

Mr. Oak then moved the resolution, "This meeting emphatically condemns the rapacious attack of Italy on Abyssinia and the barbarities they are inflicting on the weak and the unarmed people of that country.

"This meeting stands for the complete political and economic independence of Abyssinia and pledges to carry on sustained campaign in support of it.

"This meeting condemns the Paris proprosals and the Report of the Committee of Five, as being calculated to bribe Italy by dividing Abyssina into respective spheres of influence and reducing her to a colony.

APPEAL TO PEOPLE OF WOLRD

"This meeting calls upon the people of the world to force their respective governments to stand unequivocally for the complete political and economic independence of Abyssinia."

The resolution was unanimously passed after a few speakers had addressed the gathering.

The police from Agripada, Nagpada and Lamington Road stations covered up an area of about 200 yards along the Bellasis Road Charni Road and Foras Road, under Superintendent Karnik.

Earlier

DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED

BOMBAY, Monday.

The mass demonstrations proposed to be held by a number of workers' organisation in the city to express protest against the Italian aggression on Abyssinia, have been banned by the police, and the procession will not be allowed to proceed to Colaba where the Italian Consulate is situated.

While the Italian Consulate was not aware upto 1-30 p.m. of the demonstrations despite press reports, the Bombay City Police, it appears, had gone round in the morning visiting the organisers of the procession and telling them not to take out any such demonstrations.

Khan Bahadur Kavasji Pettigara, Deputy Commissioner, C. I. D., Special Branch, along with Inspector Patwardhan told the organisers that they would not be allowed to take out the procession, but that they might hold

(Continued on page 8).

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

(Established 36 Years).

INDIA'S FUTURE DEPENDS ON EXPERT SALESMANAGEMENT, BANKING, INSURANCE, COMMERCE AND JOINT STOCK COMPANY EXPANSION

ASPIRING STUDENTS OF COMMERCE SHOULD, therefore, give all attention to the study of SPECIALISED COURSES such as SALESMANAGERSHIP (A. I. S. M. A.); BANK OFFICERS (C. A. I. B.); INSURANCE MANAGERS (A. C. I. I.); COMPANY SECRETARIES (F. I. S. A.); & GENERAL COMMERCE COURSE (I. C. C. D.COM., I.M.C.) for which there is an unlimited FIELD and SPECIALISED ACCOUNTANCY (R.A., A. I. A. C.) may wherever desirable be tacked in as additional Course, as that Profession is overcrowded.

TUITION THROUGH POST A SPECIAL FEATURE.

Consult PRINCIPAL DAVAR or apply for Prospectus giving details.

80, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

INSPECTOR WADE— *'WHITE FACE'*

A SPEEDING CAR RACES DOWN THE DESERTED ROAD-- ON THE TRAIL OF WHITE FACE!
THERE'S ANNERFORD, MIKE!-I HOPE WE'RE ON THE RIGHT TRACK!
WE'VE GOT TO BE RIGHT!-JANICE MUST BE HERE!
DID A TAXICAB GO THROUGH HERE LATE LAST NIGHT, OFFICER?
NO, SIR— IT DIDN'T GO THROUGH, SIR--
IT STOPPED!—IT'S RIGHT AT TH' WHITE HOUSE UP TH' ROAD!

Administration Of Catholic Church Funds

NEED FOR CONCERTED ACTION

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to the letter of Mr. C. C. Mendes complaining about the new rules and regulations for administration of parish church funds and properties, I am afraid the voice of Mr. Mendes and of other correspondents writing individually in newspapers will be lost in the wilderness. The mere fact that letters on subjects like Dharavi Church, establishment of high schools, convents, seminaries, industrial schools, division of parishes, administration of church funds and properties, appointment of wardens and other kindred subjects, and published in newspapers have not benefited the community, conclusively proves that what is primarily and fundamentally required to be done for redress of grievances is a concerted action in the name of an Association representing the whole community. I don't understand why such matters are not attended to by the East Indian Association or East Indian Federation which claim to represent the community. If the reason is attributed to a very small membership or absence of the object specifically providing for promoting and defending the religious or ecclesiastical rights of the people, then obviously the first step to be taken is to establish an Association which would not only have a large membership but an object specified above. It is not known what happened to the amendment seeking to add "and to promote, protect and defend the religious or ecclesiastical rights and interests" to the objects of the E. I. Association moved by a member with foresight and knowledge and duly seconded at the meeting of the Association held at Dadar. If Mr. Mendes and other correspondents are of opinion that neither the Association nor the Federation is of any practical use to the community or able to obtain redress of the legitimate grievances of the people, they should carry on a propaganda for establishment of an Association styling itself "Bombay East Indians Welfare Association," "inter alia" with the object stated above, and they would be hailed as the true benefactors, saviours and patriots, and I am quite confident that a vast majority of people will join it as they are only waiting anxiously and impatiently for such an Association. It's no use merely writing in newspapers, but there must be action—a concerted action on the lines mentioned above, and when representations will be made by an Association fully and authoritatively representing the community, they will take the form of "Vox Populi, Vox Dei," and only then will the grievances be redressed. In a word the momentous need of the community is a powerful and fully accredited spokesman in the shape of the Association which will have influence upon the clergy and laity and which would bring about mutual understanding, co-operation, goodwill, peace, fraternity, spirit of tolerance and love between them.—Yours, etc.,

"HOPEFUL."

Ranji Trophy Tournament

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The decision of the Indian Board of Cricket Control to abandon the Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy this year is not only unwarranted but retrograde and reactionary. It will be remembered that this inter-provincial tournament on an all-India scale was introduced last year with a view to instil into Indian Cricket a team spirit without which the country would have no honourable place in the cricket fields of the world. It was also intended gradually to rid Indian Cricket of the spirit of communalism, by which it is now vitiated, and to put it on a footing of a national game. The suspension of the tournament this year is bound to retard the attainment of these noble objects with which it was started.

The official reason for the suspension is that in view of the crowded cricket programme this winter—the Australian visit, the Jubilee Tournament for the Willingdon Trophy at Delhi, and the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament—it would not be possible to fit in the matches for the Cricket Championsip. It is also stated that out of the ten Associations, which voted in favour of abandonment, some, like the Maharashtra, Gujerat and Northern India, who were financially unable to run the Tournament, took the first chancce of preventing more losses.

The first reason is a ludicrous one, and the second somewhat sound. If a crowded programme is made to be an excuse for abandoning a healthy competition, then we might as well give up hope of any advance of Indian cricket; for, in the years to come, we are likely to be inundated with foreign visiting teams like the West Indian Players, a South African Eleven, Lord Tennyson's Eleven and then Cricket Control wanted to make the programme less crowded, why did they not abandon the Quadrangular Tournament instead of laying their heavy hand on the Ranji Trophy? No one, who has the interests of Indian Cricket at heart, will shed a tear over the end of the tournament which has all these years, tended to emphasize the communal spirit in the game. It would have been far better if the Quadrangular were done away with and encouragement were given to the inter-provincial matches, where all communities get together.

The financial reason, which led some provinces to vote in favour of suspension, could have been met by a subsidy from the Central Board or some of the affluent provinces.

Even now, it is not too late for the Board to rescind their regrettable decision, and right the wrong they have unwittingly done to Indian Cricket.—Yours, etc.,

R. V. H.

Quetta Earthquake

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—There is probably no parallel in the history of this country to the disaster wraught by the earthquake at Quetta on the 31st May 1935. Thirty-thousand lives were lost in that holocaust of human life. Within half a minute or so that the earthquake shook the town "as a terrier would shake a rat," the entire populaton was enveloped in a cloud of dust and flames. The events of that fateful day were so poignant and pathetic that for a good many days to come their memory will be preserved by the public mind. The Bureau of Public Information, Simla, has, therefore, done an extremely valuable service to the public by publishing in a neat and handy form the facts explored by it regarding the earthquake situation.

At a time when the air was thick with rumours and the means of communication were hopelessly out of order, the task of collecting reliable information was indeed as difficult as the task of extricating the wounded from he debris and the dead. Knowing the gravity of the situation, the Director of the Public Information of the Government of India, Khan Bahadur Dr. S.N.A. Jafri, at once hurried to the spot of disaster and joined the ranks of the civil and military officers who were already working there in the stench of sickness and death. The arrangements made by him to ensure the collection of reliable information and to combat false rumours evoked the geniune admiration of all Press Representatives and the gratitude of the friends and relatives of all those who were dead or wounded in that ill-fated city. The long lists of casualties which were so laboriously prepared and made available to the press from time to time as well as the publicity given to the various measures taken by the Government for the protection and salvage of the property buried under the ruins served a humanitarian purpose in relieving the suspense of numerous persons. Rumours such as the "sealing" or "blowing up" of the city of Quetta ,which were calculated to cause the gravest alarm were promptly contradicted. Meanwhile it was arranged by the Director that the Information Bureau at Simla should function all night to anser telephone inquiries from all directions.

The parts of the book under review which describe the rescue work done by the military have the absorbing interest of a war memoir. They bring into lime light personalities like General Karkslake and Sir Norman Cater, who did yeoman's service on the occasion of this terrific calamity. Within twenty minutes of the occurrence of the earthquake General Karkslake had decided upon h s plan and had given orders to his officers, and within forty-five minnutes British and Indian soldiers were engaged in pitched dark in rescue work and in excavating the dead in Civil Lines and in City. "Men like these" were working heroically and with a martial spirit in this general convulsion of elements, "each man doing the work of ten." But for the rapidity and thoroughness with which the military mobilised their resources hundreds would have perished in the b'ack-holes of earth and the refugees would have died of sheer starvation.

The work of evacuation and the treatment of the wounded persons was also admirably managed. Immediate relief was given out of the Viceroy's Fund in the form of the provision of clothes, medical comforts, railway facilities and temporary subsistence grants. Similar arrangements for relieving the refugees of their temporary needs were made in various parts of the country such as Sind, U.P., Ajmere-Merwara, Kolat and Bombay.

The treatment and after care of the wounded persons was admittedly of a high standard. As Lt.-Col. W. Ross Steward, Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy said, the surgical treatment given to the Quetta patients at the Mayo Hospital, Lahore, was of a standard "which one associates with the most highly specialised Fracture Clinics of the United Kingdom, Vienna, or America."

On various other aspects of the historic event the book throws a flood of light. In short, it is a very useful and interesting conspectus of the measures taken by public authorities to alleviate the distress caused by the earthquake.—Yours, etc.,

B.N. ADARKAR.

A Diocesan Seminary

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I should deem it a great favour, if you would allow me to state that it is extremely desirable that the proposed establishment of a diocesan seminary towards which the Congregation of of the Propaganda at Rome, have, long ago given a great sum, now near in the neighbourhood of a lakh of rupees, should take a concrete form and every effort be put forth to make the project soon an accomplished fact. I would suggest that His Grace the Archbishop should take a keen interest in the matter and have conferences with lay and ecclesiastical leaders of the Catholic Community to consider the desirability of pushing forward the scheme. The East Indian Catholic should bear in mind that the number of their priests is very small and that they should try their best to wipe away this reproach.—Yours, etc.,

"GO-A-HEAD."

COTTON STATISTICS IN MADRAS PRESIDENCY

MADRAS (By Mail.)

The receipts of loose cotton at presses and spinning mills in the Madras Presidency from 1st February 1935 to 27-9-1935 amounted to 399,498 bales of 400 lb. lint as against an estimate of 445,600 bales of the total crop of 1934-35. The receipts in the corresponding period of the previous year were 521,228 bales. 246,885 bales mainly of pressed cotton were received at spinning mills and 104,404 bales were exported by sea while 39,337 bales were imported by sea mainly from Karachi and Bombay.—A. P.

Mr. Indulal Yagnik Returns To India

Mr. Indulal Yagnik, the well-known Congress worker of Gujerat and one time companion of Mahatma Gandhi in Yeravda jail returned to India on Monday by "M. V. Victoria" after a five years' stay in Europe.

MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

(Continued from page 6.)

ment would have made any project under an independent Board of Directors not only attractive, but more remunerative to the investor because the rapacity which some of the promoting managing agents of these companies have shown in reserving for themselves remunerations on most objectionable lines, would have been absent and the investor as well as the industry would have got the benefit of the protection instead of the enormous profits going into the pockets of these managing agents from an industry nursed at the expense of the tax-payer. If there was a time when there was scarcity of leaders of industries, that time has long passed. If anything has prevented the multiplication of such leaders in larger number, it is the fact that the existence of managing agency system has dwarfed the efforts of men with independent action. These agencies engage directors, as the author himself admits, who have no power of initiative and who in not a few cases are dummies. One finds the same names of these directors in almost every company which comes under the coterie of a number of managing agencies, resulting in multiple directorship of mostly dummy men. Is there any wonder, therefore, that we have not risen to our natural height because (1) an exceptionally small number of selected people are given the position of directors and (2) that even this small number is hardly given the opportunity to develop through the exercise of original thought, initiative and independent outlook? It will thus be seen that if we do not have as large a number of leaders as we should like to, it is because of the evil influence of the agency system on our industry.

How Industry Has Suffered.

The agency system has flourished in this country to the disadvantage of the growth of industries for the simple reason that the whole cream and kernel has in not a few cases, been swallowed by the managing agents through various excuses such as (1) exorbitant remuneration, (2) fabulous promotion charges, (3) multiplication of subsidiary services on which huge profits are made at the expense of the companies concerned where the interest of the promoters and the managing agents are in direct conflict with that of the industry, (4) the hereditary nature of the system is in itself against all principles of efficiency of organisation, (5) the system leads to nepotism as well as favouritism in a much larger way and the shareholders are unable to get rid of such control because the vested interest created and the original foundation and organisation of the company itself are so artfully devised that the investors or shareholders are helpless, (6) sometimes by clever manipulations, shares of small value of Rs. 2 or 3 each are allotted in large numbers to managing agents as promoters as fully paid, whereas the public is allotted shares of high value of Rs. 500 or 1,000 against cash and the articles made to provide one vote for each share. The result is that the managing agency acquires enormous voting power due not to its large investment in the capital amount, but to its clever manipulation of securing one vote for Rs. 3 as against one vote for Rs. 500 or 1,000.

(To Be Continued).

DEMONSTRATIONS BANNED

(Continued from page 7.)

meetings and pass resolutions.

The Italian Consul-General was apparently surprised to hear of the protest from the citizens, and at once wrote to the Police Commissioner that in view of the above proposal, suitable steps should be taken for the safety of the Consulate.

It is understood, the Italian Consul-General has also forwarded a notification to the Government of Bombay drawing their attention to the proposed demonstration. A cablegram to Rome appraising the Government of this, will be despatched.

It is stated, that should occasion arise, a police force from the Colaba and the Esplanade Stations will be sent to guard the Consulate.

PEACEFUL DUSSERA IN LAHORE.

LAHORE, Oct. 7.

The "Dussera" passed off peacefully. In spite of various wild rumours in the city, no fewer than 70,000 collected on the Dussera grounds.

Elaborate police arrangements were made on both Dussera grounds and the city was well guarded. At almost every bazar corner and every danger zone, armed police were posted.—United Press

JUSTICITES ORGANISE

Andhra Conference Decides To Raise One Crore As Party Fund

GUNTUR, Oct. 7.

The Andhra Districts Justice Party Conference which met under the presidency of the Rajah of Bobbili, Chief Minister, Madras Government resolved to raise one crore as party fund of which, Rs. 1,60,000 was promised on the spot by the delegates present, the Rajah of Bobbili subscribing Rs. 25,000.

Speeches containing constructive suggestions were made for strengthening the party both in urban and rural areas.

An influential Standing Committee was appointed with the Rajah of Bobbili as Chairman to organise propaganda and collect funds.—A.P.

MUNITION WORKS MOVED FROM PARIS

PARIS (By Mail).

War industries are being systematically removed from the Paris districts to the Western, Southern and South-Western-provinces of France.

This was officially revealed by an appeal broadcast on behalf of the National Labour Board to young workers.

The Ministries of War, Marine and Air, it was stated, had agreed on the necessity of removing the industries from the Paris area.

It was not said why, but the explanation is obvious.

The capital, it is feared, will become the main target of air raids in case of war.

The broadcast appeal, therefore, pointed out that every young Frenchman who wants to get a well-paid job soon, should apply without delay to the new educational centres of handicraft in these districts.

Does Il Duce's Ambition Include Egypt?

Ports Deserts And Frontiers Buzz With Defence Activities

(From Our Special Correspondent)

CAIRO: (By Air Mail).

The situation in Egypt is becoming tense day by day. The presence of 50,000 Italian soldiers on the Egyptian Frontier, the Salleum Desert, is causing anxiety, which is further augmented by 350 Bombers and several Submarines close to the Frontiers in Tripolis.

There are strong rumours that Italy may involve Egypt in a Conflict, if the League of Nations is closing the Suez Canal. The authorities are taking every precaution, lest they may not be too late when the danger would hang overhead.

HUGE PREPARATIONS.

The total of British warships in Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez and Akabah harbours has reached 160 and 30 more are soon expected. These are quite apart from the Malta fleet. The total number of British aeroplanes at the Aboukir aerodrome (at Alexandria) alone is 300. At Hilopolis the Cairo aerodrome 400 British bombers are ready to undertake a defensive campaign. Of these 200 bombers are remarkable for their peculiar blue hue which makes them invisible a short way in the sky; and besides being noiseless and capable of vertical ascent and descent they are equipped with automatic bomb releases. In addition to these The British Military Head-quarter at Cairo have a considerable number of tanks and artillery, besides an electric apparatus called "Y" which can play havoc with its death rays on the enemys' planes.

DESERTS COME TO LIFE.

The desert regions are all alive with activities. The Egyptian Government is daily distributing pamphlets to the tribesmen there as to what precautions must be taken to avoid losses in times of air-raids. Gas masks have been distributed widely and still the Government holds 4,500,000 masks ready. All the British and Egyptian statesmen and the officials are constantly busy studying the situation for final action no sooner matters become serious.

The Mediterranean Fleet Admiral has visited the desert in a special aeroplane accompanied by high military officials.

EGYPT'S DANGER.

As now and again the utterances of Sgr. Mussolini reveal Italy's ambition to establish an Empire in Afriea like the Roman Empire, the burning topic in Egypt is whether the land of Copts. is included in the list of Italy's aggressive programme.

Seventy-five Italian mechanics serving in the Aboukir aerodrome in the Alexandria air force have been dismissed.

The prices of petrol have gone up by 15 per cent. following the huge shipment of petrol for Addis Ababa from Port-Said and Suez.

NIZAM WILL ENTER FEDERATION?

But Not At Expense Of Stability Of Finances

SIR AKBAR REVIEWS PROGRESS OF STATE DURING PAST 25 YEARS

HYDERABAD (Decn.): Oct. 7.

Sir Akbar Hydari, Finance Member, in his note, presenting the Budget Estimates for the year 1936 ('Fasli' Year 1345), commencing to-day, concludes as follows:—

"The period of the present contract will possibly be the last before the State is called upon to make its decision whether to enter the Federation of India as a constituent State or remain in its present position of isolation from British India in direct relation with the Crown.

In the course of the discussions that have led to the Government of India Act in its final form, Hyderabad has insisted upon the provisions that will enable it. In the event of its joining the Federation, to maintain intact in matters affecting its finance such 'insignia' of the Nizam's sovereignty as its own Post Office, Stamps, Currency and such fields of administration, even in subjects in which it may agree to federate, as the management and the control of its own railway.

And is is needless to say, that if Hyderabad does ultimately decide to enter into the larger life of the All-India Federation, its entry will not be obtained at the expense of that stability of its finances which has been such a proud feature of H.E.H.'s reign."

SURPLUS BUDGET.

The Budget, which has received the sanction of the Nizam, shows that the revised Estimates for last year reveal a surplus of 12.60 lakhs, while the estimates for the current year forecast a surplus of 16.46 lakhs—Receipts 355.92 lakhs, Expenditure 339.46 lakhs—after the provision of 15 lakhs for Famine Reserve and 18.68 lakhs for Debt Redemption Reserve.

No new measures of taxation are proposed, while the outstanding items on the expenditure side are the allocation of 72.43 lakhs from Capital Expenditure, increase of 7 lakhs in expenditure under Railways for open line construction and a provision of 19 lakhs for expansion of Road and Mechanical Transport Services.

Sir Akbar also reviewed the financial progress of the State during H.E.H. the Nizam's reign for the past 25 years. The great schemes of development, which have marked the progress of the State and the way in which they have been financed from the revenues of the State without resort to new sources of taxation.

Particularly, Sir Akbar referred to the creation of the new departments of administration, the amount spent on Public Works, the purchase of Railway, and to the trend of expenditure, which has been towards the development of internal departments.

OVER-SUBSCRIBED LOAN.

Referring to the promptitude with which the recent loan was over-subscribed within ten minutes of the opening of the lists, Sir Akbar Hydari said:—

"As a matter of fact, within those few minutes 138 lakhs had already been received, to which were added six lakhs from the districts. The ready response of the public in subscribing at 'par' 40 per cent. more than the amount notified (one crore) almost immediately the loan was opened, is a convincing proof, if proof were needed, of the credit, which Hyderabad enjoys in the money market. The loan is already quoted at 1.3 premium notwithstanding the clouds in the West, which have depressed gilt-edged securities."—A.P.

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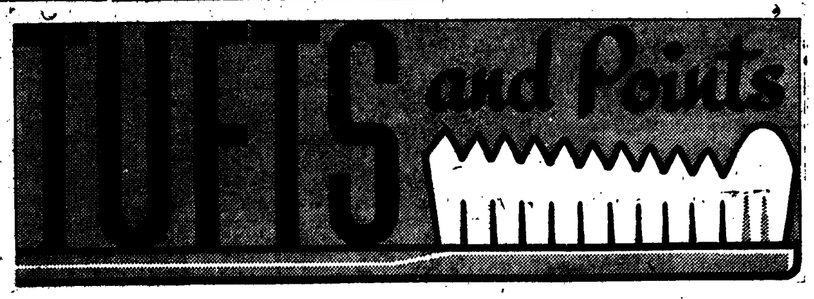

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Do Govt. Want To Perpetuate Emergency?

Bakhle Tears To Shreds Home Member's Arguments For Special Powers Bill

The following excerpts are taken from the speech delivered by Mr. R. R. Bhakhale in the Bombay Legislative Council on the first reading of the Bombay Emergency Powers Bill:

Sir, I enjoyed heartily the description that the Honourable the Home Member gave from a small quotation from one of the communist pamphlets in which my colleague in the Servants of India Society, Mr. Joshi, and I were described as henchmen or hirelings of imperialism. He was perfectly entitled to make that quotation. In other quarters we are described as Communists. (Laughter). I claim that I am neither an hireling of imperialism nor of communism, but one who is a member of the Servants of India Society, whose aims and objects are sufficiently well-known not only in this House but even outside it.

The two ordinances which were promulgated in 1932 to meet an "emergency" ran their period of full 12 months. Again in 1932 an Act incorporating almost every substantial section of the ordinances, was passed; and thus the emergency which had continued by that time for 12 months was supposed to have run its course for another three years along with the Act.

GOD HELP THE COUNTRY!

Now, this Bill, coming as it does after one year's ordinance rule and three years of 1932 Act, is going to be made permanent and put as an ordinary law of the land, which means that the emergency which was responsible for the ordinances and the l... Bill is expected to continue for ever. In other words, according to the Government of Bombay, emergency is going to become a normality and therefore what is required in normal times is sought to be secured by the passage of this Bill. The provisions of this Bill are so stringent that we shall always be at the mercy of the Executive. God help this country! (Laughter). A country which is governed by the British Government for the last 150 years, a country which has got the ordinance regime for one year and a regime of a special piece of legislation for three years has not yet been able to attain its normal condition. That is hardly creditable to a Government which has introduced this Bill. (Hear, hear). If they cannot stabilise the conditions of a country which is infected, according to them, with serious diseases in the form of all the movements mentioned by the Honourable the Home Member within the course of 4 years, which is governed with all the powers that they can possibly invent to kill and crush these movements, I fail to understand if this Government will ever be able to attain, according to what they consider, the normal conditon of this country. (Hear, hear). I therefore submit that little credit is due to a Government which brings forward ordinances of this type and pieces of legislation of this character.

A Review of the Administration of the Presidency for 1933-34 says:—

"It was pointed out at the conclusion of last year's summary of the political situation that the civil disobedience movement had been successfully got under control by the end of March 1932."

But so far as the Civil Disobedience movement is concerned, the Government of India's Criminal Law Amending Bill which has now become an Act after the certification by the Viceroy, does not contain any provisions which dealt with the civil disobedience movement, and yet our Government which admits that the movement does not exist, is yet anxious to retain these provisions under the new Bill.

The Executive is given a perfect discretion to stamp whichever person it likes, as a Communist. The Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill says:

"The organisers of this movement seek to overthrow the present social and economic system by mass movements involving force and violence."

Sir, there is no doubt that the writings in almost every newspaper in this country and the general talk in this Presidency among the 'intelligentsia' is centred round certain ideas which are being discussed more vigorously than before. I concede that for the present. Are you going to prevent that? And if you want to prevent it, I want to know how you are going to do it. Take our schools and colleges. Our students discuss constitutional questions, discuss parlimentary methods versus non-parliamentary methods, discuss many other subjects in which they, as future citizens, are interested. That is a process to evolve our ideas and to form considered judgments. I want to know from this Government how they are going to check such kinds of discussion.

The Hon. Sir Robert Bell: We do not want to check it.

LIABLE TO MISUSE.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: How are you going to check these communist activities? By simply putting 35 or 36 of them in jail? By asking them to go to Belgaum or Dharwar and stay there within certain limits? People discuss what Nazism is, what Fascism is. Our young men and women and even members of a legislature of this type should know as a matter of fact what these different world forces are. As the Bill does not define what Communism is, and as it gives the widest discretion to the Executive to decide who is a communist and who is not a communist, this piece of legislation will be used wrongly, and therefore I am opposed to it.

If Government want to prevent Communist ideas coming into the country, may I know whether they have taken any steps for the prevention of Nazi or Fascist ideas coming into this country? Government is partial, is not dealing with the people fairly and squarely. They are penalising one set of ideas while allowing another set of ideas to prevail in this country, which are equally dangerous.

Take the commercial magnates for example. Every idea does not originate with them. Standardisation, efficiency, methods, mechanisation, rationalisation and all these things—they are not invented by the Millowners of Bombay or Ahmedabad. They have imported these ideas from outside. Are you going to penalise them because they have adopted those ideas and are running their industries on those lines? I submit that the attitude of Government so far as Communism is concerned is wholly partial and misguided. Government, I believe, knows that I am not a Communist. I do not believe in that.

PROUD OF IT

The Honourable Home Member referred to the united front, to which a reference is made in these corners. I claim, sir, that I am not ashamed of that united front. If I can co-operate on the floor of this House with members who are called imperialists or members of the subordinate branch of the Imperial Government, I am not ashamed to work with Communists or even with Nazis and Fascists, so long as I cling to my principles and my convictions in the United Front which we have evolved in Bombay a few months ago. It is only a sort of working arrangement between two organisations for a common purpose, particularly and mostly economic. We have laid it down that this united front shall take no action until that action is unanimously approved by both sides. Am I going to surrender my principles and methods of work by agreeing to accept this united front? No. Sir. Therefore, Sir, I submit that I am not sorry for the united front. Nobody need be as a matter of fact, provided he is free to follow his own principles and convictions, certainly he is free to co-operate with each and every one to the greatest possible extent. The Honourable the Leader of the House referred to the elections that took place in Bombay a few months ago of the Girni Kamgar Union, and said that the elections were captured by the communists. Now, I want to know this: what does it indicate? We had a strike in 1928, which was settled amicably. We had the Fawcett Committee which discussed everything relating to that strike and evolved certain formulas which were to be worked. Then came the 1929 strike, which was a disastrous strike. I opposed it along with my honourable friends who represent labour in this House. I was not ashamed of opposing in the 1929 strike, as I was not ashamed of saying that the 1928 strike was perfectly justifiable and the 1934 strike was equally perfectly justifiable. Then, Sir, came again the strike of 1934, owing to which to a very large extent, we had before this House last year what is known as the Conciliation Act. Under that Act, Government appointed a Labour Officer, who has been working there for the last one year. I was free to admit on the floor of this House during the last budget session that the Labour Officer was responsible for the redress of a very large number of grievances and therefore he was entitled to our thanks to that extent. I made no secret of that fact, although I was the bitterest opponent of the Conciliation Bill for reasons which I stated then. That Labour Officer has been working amongst the textile workers for very nearly 365 days: he has been able to redress many of the workers' grievances: he is working along with a certain type of trade union workers who are outsiders like myself all this time. Therefore, according to Government's expectation, the Girni Gamgar Union elections should have entirely gone in favour of those who are working in co-operation with Mr. Gilligan. But has that happened? I am not speaking from second hand knowledge, for I was present for some time when those elections were going on. They were going on in a perfectly orderly manner, but what I found was this: that although the workers were willing to seek the help of the Labour Officer for the redress of their grievances, they did not favour the idea of helping those trade union workers in Bombay City who were co-operating with the Labour Officer appointed by the Government of Bombay. They went over, almost 60 per cent to the other set of people who ultimately won. My submission, therefore, is that although the Conciliation Act has been working for the last 12 months, and although the Labour Officer has been in the field day in and day out and accessible for all the 24 hours of the day, yet the Government have not been able to change the mentality of the people. That is the conclusion that I draw from the Girni Kamgar Union elections. I do not for a moment believe that the Bombay workers voted for the communists or semi-communists, as some of those people are called, because they have been dealing in communism or because they wanted to adopt the tactics they adopted in 1929-30 and so on; they voted for them because they felt that these people were being harassed and tyrannised by Government and therefore the best way to show their sympathy with these people was to throw out that party who were working hand and glove with the Labour Officer, that is Government.

The Honourable the Home Member read extracts from the proceedings of the World Congress and some reports of the Commintern and so on. But I submit, Sir, that they were absolutely irrelevant so far as this Bill is concerned. He would have delivered an excellent speech on communism at the Congress House, for example, at a public meeting. But this was hardly the place where you could discuss communism in the abstract without much reference to the actual situation. The actual situation, Sir, is as I have described. There may be a set of people in Bombay and outside, who may believe in communism, but so far as their activities are concerned, I submit, they are mostly negligible. And by promoting this piece of legislation you will simply help those who are out for mischief. My submission, therefore, Sir, is that according to the statement made by the Honourable the Home Member there are about half a a dozen people arrested since the passage of this Act under section 4 and about 39 people under section 3 or some other section of the Act. I submit, Sir, that this is a most negligible number, for which a stringent and repressive measure of this character is not necessary.

WORSE THAN PUNJAB ACT.

Now, I come to the terrorist movement. Even here, I find no reference whatever in the Bombay reports of 1932-33 and 1933-34; and yet this Bill is sought to be applied to the terrorists also. If anywhere terrorist activities are prevalent to some extent, they are in Bengal and in the Punjab. In the Punjab there have been terrorist activities during the last two years; and the Punjab Government have also passed a legislation of this type. Yet, I submit that where the actual terrorist activities have occurred, the provisions of the Act are not so stringent as they are in this Presidency where terrorist activities exist only in the imagination of Government. The Punjab Act does not contain provisions, firstly, regarding taking possession of buildings; secondly, regarding prohibiting access to certain places; thirdly, regarding prohibiting or regulating traffic and means of transport; fourthly, regarding controlling posts and telegraphs and railways; and fifthly, regarding special powers of search. Take any of these provisions and you will find that the 1932 Punjab Act does not contain these provisions, although in the Punjab terrorism is to a certain extent active, which is not the case with Bombay,—a statement which is corroborated by the reports of the Bombay Government for 1932-33 and 1933-34.

But, has this Bill really restricted its provisions to civil resisters, communists and terrorists only? I said in the beginning of my speech that the provisions of this Bill are in no way restricted to these movements. These movements are nowhere defined. The provisions of this Bill apply to each and every one of us in this Presidency. I do not want to depend upon my authority in making this statement, when I say that this Bill is applicable to every one of us, irrespective of the fact whether he is a communist or a terrorist or a Nazi or a Fascist.

GRAVE MISTAKE.

I want a responsible legislature being returned to this presidency, but if you thrust upon the present members of the legislature the responsibility of being a party to pieces of legislation of this type, I submit most humbly, and having regard to what happened in the last Assembly election, that the Government are committing a grave mistake in asking us to be a party to legislation such as this.

The Hon. Home Member made an appeal to the Non-Brahmin friends and some other members from that side. I should like to make a similar appeal to all of them.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli: Why not appeal to Labour leaders?

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: The Home Member appealed to Labour leaders and he appreciates the value of the Labour leaders much more than the Hon. the Minister does. I am pretty sure of that.

The Hon. Dewan Bahadur S. T. Kambli: Perhaps you are abusing the confidence now.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: The Minister speaks in such low tones that I cannot hear him, otherwise I shall be delighted to give him replies. But that is not the point. Sir, I want to make an appeal to these benches over there. First, I should like to make an appeal, and I hope a successful appeal, to my honourable friends from Sind. They will soon go away from this presidency. We have worked together for a large number of years. We may have differed and differed fundamentally; we may have quarreled and quarreled vehemently; but, Sir, when the time for parting comes, we cannot forget the fact that all parting in life is sad. Certainly we shall be sorry to lose our friends from next year, but as those above us and over whom we have no control, have decided to create a separation between us and them.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: It has been decided to create a separation between them and us, I appeal to them in all humility that they should not give us a parting kick.

Mr. M. H. Gazdar: Give us a parting dinner.

Mr R. R. Bakhale: That shows the mentality of the honourable member. (Laughter) He says "give me a parting dinner."

Mr. L. R. Tairsee: If the honourable member (Mr. Gazdar) gives me votes, I will give him dinners.

Mr. R. R. Bakhale: This Bill is going to deprive the liberty of each one of us, whether he is a Brahmin or a Non-Brahmin or a Scheduled-caste man or anybody else.

This Bill should be thrown out.

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Swami Shivananda On Un-Authorised Use Of His Name

Swami Shivananda, Anand Kutir, Rishikesh, writes:

It was at the last 'Hardwar Kumbha' that Sri Kalika Mohan Sen of Dacca approached me as a retired Deputy Magistrate of Bengal Civil Service with his noble and laudable object of organising an association for the benefit of the present-day youth and ascetics of India. I do not remember whether he ever asked or suggested to me to accept the General Secretaryship of the same. Further, since then I had never been informed of any such public meeting or sitting of the said association for the systematic organisation or election of office-bearers of the same. But now I find my name in 'Student's New Hygiene and Physical Culture', recently published by the said Kalika Mohan Sen, the organising secretary, now as Brahmachari Kalikananda Parivrajaka with a foreword therein under my signature as General Secretary of the said Association. Sometimes he sent some manuscript on hygiene for necessary corrections, suggestions and perusal, but I never put anything in black and white or signed any such thing. I further learn that he is selling his books and collecting funds as well, as Organising Secretary. I do not know who authorised him to do so. Let the public take note of this. I am quite unaware of any organised association as the All-India Youngmen's Benevolent Association and Aryan Ascetic Association and I do not hold myself responsible for any such collections of fund or of any such general secretaryship of the said two associations.

Theft From Nurse's Quarters

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

The Nurses quarters in the Madras Gosha Hospital were broken into last night and it is reported articles valued at about Rs. 100 including wrist watches and fountain pens were burgled. The matter has been reported to the Crime Branch of the city police who are investigating.—A. P.

CALL OFF COMMUNAL BOYCOTT IN PUNJAB

Madras Member's Resolution For A. I. C. C. Meeting

MADRAS, Oct. 5.

Mr. Narasimham, member, A.I.C.C., has forwarded to A.I.C.C. office Allahabad the following resolutions which he intends to move at the ensuing meeting at Madras.

The A. I.C.C. condemns the boycott movement of one community by the other started in the Punjab and N.W.P. in connection with the Shahidganj Mosque affair and appeals to the authors of the movement to withdraw the same as it will lead to most unhappy consequences.

This committee while appreciating the high discipline maintained by the Sikhs in keeping peace in spite of great provocation, appeals to them to find out a peaceful solution of this unfortunate affair and put an end to further trouble.

As there is a very strong public opinion in the Delhi Province for the enlargement of that Province by including the Agra, Kumaon and Meerut Divisions from U.P. and the Ambalia Division from the Punjab, a committee consisting of the following members be appointed to tour in the area, make full enquiries as to what extent it is desirable to enlarge the Province and submit its report within a couple of months to the Working Committee for necessary action.—A. P.

Dr. Arundale At Hindu 'Varsity

BENARES, Oct. 6.

A hearty reception was accorded to Dr. G. S. Arundale, ex-Principal of the Central Hindu College in the Benares Hindu University before a large gathering of students and staff of the University with Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar, the present Principal of the Arts College in the chair.

Dr. Arundale addressing the gathering exhorted the students to aim not simply at passing the examinations, but to the work of Desh Seva, Dharma Seva and Vidya Seva which were before them.

The President in his speech paid a tribute to Dr. Arundale's love for this institution and his manifold services.—United Press.

Jumpy? DRINK POSTUM contains no caffein!

"My NERVES were getting jumpy and my appetite began to fail me. After a month's trial of Postum twice a day my nerves were back to normal and I am eating three hearty meals a day. I feel fit as a fiddle!" E.A.S.

AMRAOTI CIVIC GUARDS

AMRAOTI, Oct. 7.

Prior to the opening of the Berar Congress Socialist Conference yesterday morning an imposing ceremony of the Civic Defence Force conducted by the Hanuman Vyayam Mandal was celebrated on the Mandal's maidan under the presidentship of Dr. T. W. Joshi of Amraoti. About 600 youngmen dressed in Khaki uniform were arranged in discipline with their officers equally equipped.

Mr. Asanare, Head of the this Civil Defence Force, narrated in brief the aims and objects of the Force. An inspection of the whole Force which contained one complete battalion of youths above 16 and of youths below 16, was then made by the President.

Dr. Joshi exhorted them to utilise their strength in the protection of the poor and exploited.

The Force formed itself into a procession and went through the Gandhi Chauk and the different Roads of the City.

The ceremony was attended by a large crowd of the citizens as well as a number of delegates of the Congress Socialist Conference.—United Press.

Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose has declined to preside over the next session of the Nagpur Divisional Political Conference which will be held on 2nd, 3rd and 4th November next.

WARNING

AGAINST UNRELIABLE PREPARATIONS

UNFORTUNATELY owing to no special law governing the import *and sale of medicines in India,* hundreds of unreliable preparations *made by firms of no standing* are being offered to the public *with all possible claims, specially* for lost Vitality and Rejuvenation. It is daily getting difficult for laymen to make the correct selection and avoid the use of all such preparations which are liable to do more harm than good.

IN the interest of your Health and for the sake of sure and prompt results we beg to advise *you to use only Okasa which is* the most reliable and well-known Gland-Hormon Tonic for the treatment of Lost Vitality, Neurasthenia, Nerve Weakness, Debility and general rundown conditions of Health. Okasa is the discovery of the well-known Scientist, Prof. Dr. Lahusen of Germany and is used with the greatest confidence in all the civilized countries of the world. In recognition of its marvellous efficacy, Okasa has obtained highest International Awards which no other Gland preparation so far has received. Proofs and statistics can be given whenever required.

OWING to the great success of this well-known preparation many attempts are being made in and outside India to imitate this product under various names. Since all the chemical processes employed in preparing Okasa are protected by International and German Federal States Patent, an imitation of this product is impossible. We request you to use Okasa just for 2 weeks. The results will be beyond your expectations. You will feel years younger, far more healthy, strong and active than before.

O.K. 188.

Bengal Wants No Hot-House Plant

Raja Of Santosh On Darbhanga Football Federation

CALCUTTA (By Mail)

In a meeting held under the *auspices of the I.F.A. the Raja of* Santosh—President issued a statement *regarding the Darbhanga* A.I.F.A. formation.

Following are excerpts from the statement:

We, in Bengal, really do not care for a hot-house plant—we *want a hardy plant of slow* growth, which is expected to endure *the effects of vicissitudes* and withstand all storms that are bound to sweep over its head. Furthermore, I felt that the *delegates, who came to see me,* rather frightened by my pronouncements in Calcutta upon the thorny questions relating to Headquarters representation and weightage, a garbled account of which were given in a local paper on the day I left for Darbhanga and type-written copies of which were widely circulated at Dharbhanga by an insidious enemy to poison their mind against me. It also appeared that they had grown nervous on account of my well-considered and well-known opinion that it was neither necessary nor conducive to economy to form a new central body with a new name and that the idea of a larger Federation could be easily matured through the Indian Football Association, by enlarging its present constitution, within reasonable limits, at the same time maintaining its integrity, to meet the demands of the new situation, as the most essential integral part of the new Federation.

PRECONCEIVED PLAN.

But, they were out, with preconceived plans to strike a deathblow to the I.F.A., then and there and thought that from my position as the Chairman of the Conference, I might be able to avert that blow by narrowing down its scope and by challenging them to prove to the satisfaction of all right-thinking men that the other provinces of India had actually reached Bengal's level to be justified in wresting out of her hands the leadership in football. They thought that I would guide the deliberations of the Conference through right channels and prove firm and ingenuous enough to be able to prevent any coterie with a provincial bias to have its own way.

INSULT TO I.F.A.

It fell to my lot to point out to the delegates, who came to see me that I was elected as the Chairman of the Conference by the Convenors themselves and was also requested to preside by the Maharaj-kumar of Darbhanga who, in the present case, as our host was entitled, in the absence of a Reception Committee, to exercise all the rights and functions that are asigned to it. My constitutional position was, therefore, well-founded and they would betray colossal ignorance of Parliamentary etiquette and of conventional laws if they proved obstructive and thereby grossly insult Bengal. I ventured to tell them that it would not be an insult so much to me as to the Indian Football Association whom I had the honour to represent there. I must say that they were very courteous, and even generous when they said that they had great respect for my person and ability, but that they made it a question of principle. They eventually agreed to reconsider the point and come back to me in the evening to report their final decision in the matter.

ONE REPRESENTATIVE FROM BENGAL.

Finally, they objected to Mr. Banerjee, and Mr. Gupta going to the Conference with me as delegates. They emphatically said that they would not tolerate more than one representative from Bengal at the Conference. I told them that it would be admitted on all hands that Bengal's long experience in football entitles her to give friendly advice to the rest of India on matters affecting football and they should not prevent the Bengal delegates to throw useful lights on the problem now before them but when it comes to voting, I would see that Bengal voted collectively to respect their feelings. I fervently requested them to revise their decision as it was certain that we three would either go to the Conference together or would not go at all.

As the delegates left me the Bengal delegates came to my Bungalow followed by the two Hony. Secretaries and heard from me all that had happened. Mr. Magnoni and Mr. Mukherjee were thunderstruck! To me, at least, it was verily a bolt from the *blue. Mr. Banerjee and I decided,* and Mr. Gupta concurred with *us that, if the delegates of the* other provinces refused to revise *their unfortunate decision,* we should decline to have anything *to do with the Conference.*

CHAIRMANSHIP WAS DENIED.

At the appointed hour, they returned to my Bungalow to tell us, contrary to all expectations, that they could not see their way either to have me as the Chairman of the Conference or to have more than one delegate from Bengal, to take part in its deliberations. They told us definitely that they had decided to put *Mr. Moniul Huq in the Chair.*

In the course of the conversation which followed, they made it abundantly clear that it was their unalterable intention, not merely to agree to form a Federation, but to actually lay down its constitution and make such rules and regulations as were necessary to put the machinery thus created into operation, all at one sitting! They said that they were all prepared to do these and that they could not help if Bengal was not ready to go through the whole hog.

PRESIDENTSHIP IF NEUTRAL

Subsequently, it was hazily indicated that they could accept me as their Chairman if I could go as the only delegate from Bengal, giving a solemn undertaking that I would be absolutely neutral.

We were naturally perturbed at this unseemly haste and resolved not to take their affront lying down. Thus the hopes of a last-moment-settlement was shattered to pieces and we realised that their sole intention was to oust Bengal from the Conference and have their own way.

They were determined to produce the Federation by magic. We wondered if they had picked up Alauddin's wonderful lamp from where the rain-bow touches the Earth and were relying on it to do the miracle! We called off the Conference and returned to Bengal sorely disappointed.

We had gone to Darbhanga with an open mind, but we were not wanted. We stretched out our hand of friendship but they curtly refused to grasp it.

SHAM FEDERATION

I gather from the newspaper reports of the so-called Conference, that was held at Darbhanga after we left that place, that the delegates from the other parts of India want us to revise our decision, and join the sham Federation. I should like to tell them in your name,

that Bengal is ready to serve the whole of India as she has hitherto done, in the domain of football—that she is not for monopoly,

but she is anxious to retain her leadership in football in the best interests of India. She is most anxious to serve the cause of football in active co-operation with the other provinces and place the constitution of the Indian Football Association on a wider basis, so that it may be more representative in character and provide a stable foundation for a real Federation—that she is prepared to accept a well-conceived scheme of Federation which may have the sanction of the Football Association of England and the approval of the Army Sport Control Board in India, provided it does not mean self-annihilation. The I.F.A. will not do anything without consulting them.

Bengal, in any case, will not commit suicide as she wants to live to promote and safeguard India's best interests in Football, in active colloboration with the rest of India.

Daware Released On Bail

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 5.

Mr. V. S. Daware, the president of the Maharashtra Provincial Warnashram Swaraj Sangh, who was arrested at Poona under 124-A. I.P.C. in connection with the lecture delivered by him in the local Wasant Wyakhyan Mala, on May 2, 1935, on "Is India contented under the British rule" and who was brought here yesterday, was released this morning on a bail of Rs. 500 and a security of Rs. 500, as well as an undertaking of not participating in any agitation directed against the Government.

The trial, it is understood, will commence on the 8th inst.

TOWARDS CHEAPER KHADI

Gandhiji's Plea For Systematic Propaganda For Sales

Mahatma Gandhi writes:—

Since the talk of the rise in the wages of spinners khadi lovers *are filled with all kinds of vague* fears. For instance they fear a *fall in the public demand for* khadi in view of a rise in its *price. I am hoping that the pub*lic will appreciate the little rise *that must take place in the price* of khadi. They have hitherto benefited by the continuous reduction in prices which hitherto it has been the aim of the Association to achieve by extraordinary effort in the direction. The *price of khadi has been never so* low as it is to-day. And yet the *sales have gone down owing to* want of propaganda. If some sys*tematic propaganda is carried on* without increasing administrative *expenses, I have little doubt that* the sales of khadi can be increased in spite of the rise that will take place in the prices.

But it is well to be prepared for the worst. The Association must not be deterred from doing the just thing by the spinners for fear of the public demand falling. It must, however, if need be, remove from its list of spinners those who do not need the support of spinning for their food. There are hundreds, if not thousands, of spinners who spin for gaining a few pice not for buying food but for buying tobacco, bangles or the like. If there is pressure, these may be told to abstain from competition with those who need coppers for their food. The vast majority of spinners are such. The question, therefore, for workers is to find who are the needy ones in terms of the Association scheme. From the definition will be excluded those petty cultivators who employ labour and who are not ordinarily in want of food and clothing and who are not obliged to sell their holdings or other property to buy food with. But it will strain every nerve to give spinning work or other work accessory to spinning, assuring for every one of the occupations not less than a minimum subsistence wages at the rate of eight hours a day to all those landless and propertyless workers who would starve partialy or wholly but for the work found for them by the A.I.S.A. or the A.I.V.I.A. Conversely, these associations will not concern themselves—not for want of will but for want of sheer ability—with those who eke out a living in some other way. If these bodies succeed to the full in their mission, they will have not only fulfilled their mission but they will have indirectly helped all the other needy ones and turned their lifes of blank despair into those of bright hope.—"Harijan."

SPINNING AND MINIMUM WAGE

Gandhiji On Solution Of Unemployment

Mahatma Gandhiji writes:—

Shri Gopabandhu Choudhury writing from Bari, Cuttack, sends the following three questions:

"1. In self-sufficing khadi what should be the price of surplus khadi?

2. If a villager has cotton but no spinners to give him the requirements of his family and he wants to have his cotton spun for his own family requirements by his co-villagers or neighbouring villagers, what should be the wage? Will the proposed living wage for commercial khadi be applicable here? Or, will it be left to mutual adjustment?

3. What should be the wage when the spinner has no cotton of her own and she spins not for wages in cash for living but for cotton and that also till she earns a quantity sufficient for her cloth need?"

The price of surplus khadi passing through the A.I.S.A. can only be the same as that of any other in the same province. Now that for the most part khadi sales, except for the requirements of cities, will be confined to provinces where it is manufactured, the prices in different provinces will perhaps vary more than they do now. But there cannot be any distinction between surplus khadi and any other. Indeed all khadi can only be surplus khadi, for khadi will not be accepted by the Association or its branches from anyone who is not himself or herself a full wearer of khadi. Of course the rule may have to be relaxed during the transition stage.

On the analogy of the first answer, there is no doubt that so far as the Association is concerned it must pay all spinners alike. But the Association will not regulate the dealings between spinners themselves. They must be allowed to adjust their own mutual relations. Any other policy must fail.

On the third case also the same principle applies as in the first two. The thing to remember is that the Association will be responsible for the payment of the minimum subsistence wage where it is itself concerned. If its policy becomes popular and therefore general, no doubt it will be difficult if not impossible for anyone to get things done for less wages. And the co-operation between A.I.S.A. and A.I.V.I.A. may become so powerful that wages in every other department will at once be levelled up to their standard. The success of the effort will depend upon the hearty response from the buying public. If they will realise that they may no longer exploit the poor villagers on whom depends their existence, the problem of unemployment and semi-starvation will be automatically solved.—"Harijan."

GANDHIJI IS SAVIOUR OF INDIAN MASSES

Kaka Kalelkar has sent the following message for Gandhi Jayanti:—

"The masses of India know Gandhiji as their saviour. Gandhiji may tour the whole country for all the time yet he cannot reach every home and hearth. But wherever Khadi is welcome, Gandhiji is also entertained. The poor of the land look upon Khadi as the only means of their livelihood and self-respect. Therefore the right way of celebrating Gandhi Javanti is to deliver Khadi in every home."

Our Malabar Letter

ITALY'S AGGRESSION CONDEMNED

Kerala Congress Resolution

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Oct. 5.

A meeting of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee was held, last Sunday, at the P. S. V. Hall, Calicut. Srimati A. V. Kuthimalu Amma presided. The committee passed resolutions urging protection to the cocoanut cultivators of Kerala and protesting against the certification of the Criminal Law Amendment Bill by H. E. the Viceroy.

Prolonged discussion ensued on a resolution protesting against Italy's attitude towards Abyssinia. Mr. K. Raman Menon opposed the resolution.

But the resolution was put to the House and passed.

Resolutions were then passed appointing Committee to suitably celebrate the Golden Jubilee of the Congress, to publish the history of Congress movement in Kerala, and present certificates during Jubilee celebrations to Congress volunteers who had made sacrifices for the freedom of India, appealing to local bodies and municipal council's to co-operate in the Jubilee celebrations, deciding to present a purse to the Congress President during his forthcoming visit to Kerala and authorising the General Secretary to form an Election Board to conduct the elections to local boards and Legislatures.

The 67th birthday of Mahatma Gandhi was celebrated in Calicut on the 2nd inst.

MEMON RELIEF SOCIETY

Bombay Govt.'s Thanks For Services To Quetta Victims

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

The Hon. Secretary of the Memon Relief Society, wires:—

The undermentioned letter from the Chief Secretary, Government of Bombay has been received by the Memon Relief Society, Calcutta:—"I am directed by the Governor-in-Council to convey the thanks of the Government of Bombay for the very valuable services rendered by your society in providing relief to the victims of the Quetta Earthquake. Government deeply appreciate all the good work done by you at Karachi and especially the loyal co-operation of your workers with the officers of the Government."—A. P.

CALCUTTA MAIL DETENTION TRIAL

JULLUNDUR, Oct. 6.

After recording the prosecution evidence and statements of the accused, denying the allegations and attributing the institution of legal proceedings against them, to personal enmity, Choudhury Ghulam Ahmed, Additional District Magistrate, Jullundur, framed charges under Section 128 of the Indian Railway Act and Section 120 (b) of the Indian Penal Code against Babu Seraj Din, Assistant Station Master and Fazle Mohammed, cabinman of the Phillaur Railway Station for alleged detaining the Calcutta Mail for 35 minutes on the morning of the 24th August last by trying wire to the signal at their station where it was not supposed to halt.

Further hearing was adjourned till a later date.—United Press.

Battling With Time And Baffling Problems

TASK BEFORE HAMMOND COMMITTEE

If Report Is Not Completed By January Advent Of *Provincial Autonomy May Be Delayed For A Year*

(From Our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Oct. 7.

Interesting information is available regarding the main problems which are confronting the Hammond Committee whereon the Committee expects to receive useful guidance from the witnesses and public opinion.

The Committee left to-day for Naini Tal after examining Punjab witnesses. Considering the material available, the Committee might have to spend five weeks on the work done here in five days but the fact remains that the Committee's hands are tied in the matter for unless they produce the Report by the third week of January the introduction of Reforms and Provincial Autonomy might be put off by another year. The Committee realizes that such delay would not be welcomed by any body and hopes, therefore, to receive co-operation from all quarters in completing the task within the prescribed time. The position remains that the Local Governments with the assistance of the Franchise Committees have collected facts and made out a structure which the Committee has no time to examine in every detail. However, the Committee will listen to any one who brings to light the fundamental defect of glaring injustice in the scheme submitted to it by the Local Governments.

CHECKING IRREGULARITIES.

The general survey of the problem by the Committee will include consideration of certain very important questions concerning the conduct of elections for instance it has been reported that in certain elections 300 men put on "Burqa" and voted as Muslim women. The Committee has to examine how to prevent such personation. Again cases have occurred in which nomination papers have been rejected on minor technical flaws causing numerous costly election petitions. Perhaps the system whereby the Returning Officer may assist the candidates in filling the nomination papers might obviate these defects. Complaint has been made that the Presiding Officers and the Polling Officers have been in many cases officials low down in the scales and corruption on their part have been alleged. In certain cases Polling Clerks are alleged to have deliberately invalidated ballot papers by not putting official marks on them.

SECRECY OF BALLOT.

In one Province, the Legislative Council voted for marking of paper of illiterate persons by the Presiding Officer in the presence of agents or candidates thereby violating the whole spirit of the secrecy of ballot. The question to be solved is whether the secrecy of ballot will be preserved absolutely in India. If so, by what method or whether some modification of secrecy of ballot as understood in the United Kingdom is required in India. The system of coloured boxes has been tried in some cases but in Multi-Constituencies where the number of candidates is large, it may prove difficult to resort to such a system. The question of corrupt practices also comes into the picture very much and it is to be seen whether in the peculiar conditions of India, the hiring of conveyance by candidates and giving a treat to votes may be judged differently from what law requires. In this connection, the Committee has to remember that the existing prohibition has been broken almost in every election and, therefore, the letter of the Law easily provokes election petitions.

SPECIAL CONSTITUENCIES.

The question of delimitation of Constituencies is a difficult problem presented by the Special and Constituencies. For instance should the representative of the University be a real educationist; should his voters be all graduates or only those who register themselves with their University on payment of a fee or should the Senate alone have the vote for electing the University Representative. The fact that a number of members of the Senate are nominated men might, on other hand, be argued against such a course.

BAFFLING PROBLEM.

The Labour representation is going to prove most baffling problem. If Delimitation of Constituencies took into account only organized Trade Unions it might leave out a large number of labour unrepresented. On other hand even such provision would not prevent bogus trade unions springing up as it costs only a few rupees to get up such a body. Again Plantation Labour is different from Factory Labour.

POONA PACT

Equally difficult is the question connected with the application of the Poona Pact. References to Gandhiji and Dr. Ambedkar have not helped the Committee materially yet. The Pact has left scope for different interpretation on the point whether the primary election provides that four candidates of Scheduled Castes to be so elected are the minimum or maximum number whether such a candidate would have the ordinary right of withdrawing from the contest or whether such a withdrawal would go against the spirit of the Poona Pact. Again it is not clear from the pact whether a Scheduled Caste man could stand for election from a General Constituency even from the constituencies wherein the seats are reserved for them under the Pact and whether the Pact contemplates Single Non-transferable Vote.

Finally the Constituencies or urban classes and Rural classes are to be examined by the Committee. The problem is acute in some Provinces and not in others. It is difficult to determine what the standard of Rural and Urban Life. Should it be social outlook or economic standard or introduction of certain urban amenities of life like street lighting and water-pipe system?

The Committee will from tentative conclusions after hearing the views in the various provincial centres but would revise them at the end of the tour so that as far as possible uniformity would be introduced in India regarding the various matters discussed above.

FAMINE RELIEF IN BELLARY

MADRAS, Oct. 7.

The Finance Committee at its meeting to-day approved the proposal for an additional appropriation of Rs. 4,39,800 to meet the expenditure of famine relief in Bellary and Anantpur districts which is proposed to be met by transfer from the Famine Fund.—A.P.

Fire Causes Half Lakh Damage

SHEIKHUPURA, Oct. 6.

Damage to the extent of Rs. 50,000 has been caused by a fire in a rice and cotton factory. The outbreak occurred at midnight and fire brigades hastened from Lahore and fought the flames until the afternoon before they could be brought under control.—A. P.

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MONEY NEWS IN A DAILY NEWSPAPER

Prof. Fernandes Says Financial Columns Act As Pulse Of Country's Wealth

Speaking before the Indian Institute of Bankers on 'Financial columns of a daily' on 3rd inst. Prof. A. C. Fernandes said:—

In no department of a modern daily are there as many complications and implications as in its financial columns, in its money article.

The first complication is "What is Money." That problem has ever been the despair of the economist, though the salvation of the banker. The endless discussions and papers among distinguished economists on the various forms and types of money, on its functions, its action and reaction, on its essentials and accidents may well lead one to imitate the jesting Pilate and in parody of his "What is Truth" ask "What is Money."

Fortunately the problem of the real meaning of money, though difficult in its academic and strictly scientific aspects, has a clear signification in the world of trade, commerce and banking. Money is the oxygen of our economic welfare It is to trade what is water to the human body, though commerce also knows what is "watering of capital."

The modern daily has a hectic, an agitated, a strenuous life. It registers needs, comments upon them, criticises them. It shapes public opinion, formulates its own ideals, good or bad, and tries to make converts to its religion, whether political or social or financial. The different departments of a modern daily are normally well-balanced, and often interdependent, except sporting and picture news, the latest but the biggest babies of the daily and which, with their abnormal growth, threaten like the mythical monster to devour their own mother.

ITS HISTORY.

The money article of a daily is of comparatively recent growth. Its home was in England. In 1697 quotations of some half a dozen securities were published. In 1714 Freke gave a more regular but limited form of stock exchange information. Only in 1825 a systematic effort was made in England to develop the Money article. It was really in 1894 that the money article began to develop on its present lines. An evening London daily began to offer comments and criticism on the financial events of the day, and the innovation proved very infectious.

Our leading dailies, published in India, particularly in Bombay compare extremely well with the continental papers where the money article, properly so called, occupies a poor corner of the dailies. The progress of the financial columns of our daily papers has been remarkably rapid, specially in Bombay.

The financial columns of a Daily mirror the economic conditions of the country and act as the 'pulse' of the body financial: The city editor, when this mysterious person does really exist, has to feel this pulse and offer its readings to the public.

IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL NEWS.

With the democratisation of company finance, with the multiplication of joint-stock enterprise, with the innumerable opportunities for all types of investment, and the rapid and continuous reactions between one market and another, between one quotation and another, the Financial columns of a daily paper tend to assume an importance even greater than that of other columns. There are specialized sections of information like particular types of shares, mining or cement, the bullion exchange quotations, the clearing house returns, the money rates, the cross-rates, the arbitrated rates—information which interests special groups and individuals.

There is no magic behind or even in front of these figures. They merely register, faithfully, and accurately, the financial and economic temperture of a country. The money article has its various divisions and sub-divisions, whose importance does not necessarily depend upon the length of the paragraphs or on the size of the figures. It is an organic whole, reflecting the physiology and pathology of the body economic and financial.

Thus a change in the bank rate is announced only in one line, and yet it forms a distinct and very important section of the money market. A change in the bank rate produces a change in the value of money, and a change in the value of money affects production, consumption, debtors and creditors, bankers and depositors. Like the electric fluid the change in the Bank rate runs, through the whole economic organism, though it occupies a microscopic space of a modern daily.

The Financial columns of a daily, whether published in Bombay, Calcutta can be divided into several well-marked divisions.

BULLION PRICES.

We will take first the Bullion Section of our daily papers. In the first place we have the quotations for gold, per tola, and for silver, per 100 tolas. This is the ancient Indian method of quoting bullion.

In Bombay the Bullion Exchange is the recognized institution for all bullion dealings. There are different bars, like the Chartered Bank, the National Bank, the Mint Bars and others bars from firms or dealers. The fineness or touch at it is called, is 99.74 of the Chartered and National Bank bars which are popular in the Market. National Bank bars, being older and in greater demand, command a better price. They are made of 10 oz. The local bars' touch varies but cannot fall short of 90, though the standard touch in the Bullion Market is 94. Settlements are monthly fixed according to the Hindu Calendar.

The prices for gold and silver reflect the conditions in Europe and America and are calculated on the Paris and New York cross rates.

Thus we see that our city is one of world's leading bullion centres, and the premier market in the East. It has wide ramifications, but it is organized well enough to develop itself into one of the leading capital markets. Though its resources are considerable, it is unable to shape its own policy as London, Paris and New York can do.

EXCHANGE RATES.

The connection between gold prices and rates of exchange is intimate. The two form the lungs and the arteries of international trade. The Exchange market of Bombay is chiefly made up by the great exchange banks that operate in this city, and which have a non-Indian domicile.

The Shroffs and the several import and export firms act as the feeders of the exchange market. We have several kinds of rates on London.

Bombay is a great centre of international trade in the sense that it is the second largest gate of India through which pass the incomings and out-goings of merchandise. It has, therefore, exchange dealings with many countries of the world, specially with the Far East, the Continent and the U. S. A. But our exchange rates on these centres are generally what we call arbitrated or indirect rates derived from the various cross rates.

Every political, military and, of course, economic event reacts on the exchange rates. During the few days European capital, having taken fright at the international situation which is growing ever-threatening, has rused for safety in U. S. A. The dollar rate has firmed up. The fear of a war has raised the gold prices, created a feeling of nervousness on the continental bourses and has upset the forward market. The anticipatory condition of the market is, on the whole, healthy. It may have assumed a genuinely ugly aspect.

BELGIUM SUPPORTS FIGHT AGAINST WAR

(IFTU) On the 26th August, the Joint Anti-War Committee of the IFTU and the LSI appealed to affiliated organisations to intensify their activities, to organise demonstrations in their countries on the eve of the League Council meeting, and to bring all their influence to bear on their governments.

On the very next day, the Executive of the Belgian National Trade Union Centre held a meeting when it was decided to "join in the campaign of the Labour Party against the danger of war which has been conjured up in Europe by Italian Fascism, and to make immediate representations to the government, urging it to bring all its influence to bear on the other governments to cause the League Assembly to make Italy respect the pacts and treaties which alone can prevent war and its catastrophal consequences." An urgent letter was sent to the Prime Minister. The protest meetings convened in the large centres of the country will be addressed by Trade Union speakers in addition to those from the Party and the International.

CO-OPERATION IN MYSORE

Plea For Education And Propaganda

The following are extracts from the presidential address delivered by A. Krishna Rao, President Mysore City Co-operative Bank, at the Twenty-second Mysore Provincial Co-operative Conference held at Mysore, on 4th October, 1935:—

It is nearly thirty years since the co-operative movement was started in Mysore primarily to give greater credit facilities to the agriculturist in the rural areas of the State. He was steeped in debt on which, in many instances, he paid interest at an exorbitant rate and had fallen into the clutches of the money-lender from whom he could not escape. After a few years of the working of the movement, it was recognised that the concentration on the credit side of the movement did not tend to improve the ryots' economic condition. Attempts were, therefore, made to introduce other forms of co-operation also. What we have achieved till now, though it may not have come up to our expectations, is not quite negligible, and might well stand comparison with the results achieved in other Indian States and the British Indian Provinces.

The movement in this country was one imposed on the people from without and not a spontaneous growth from within, as for example in Germany which placed on a legal basis a movement that had already developed in the country. The Government, no doubt, spent money in appointing Honorary Organisers for a number of years to spread the movement among the villagers, but this was not sufficient as the Organisers thus appointed were keen more on starting a number of societies than on educating the people in the principles of Co-operation.

The habit of confusing the business of Co-operation with social philanthropy has, to a certain extent, been all along and is even now a stumbling block in the way of progress, and the time has come for emphasising that co-operation is distinct from philanthropy. It is a form of business, not of the capitalistic and profiteering type, but business run on honest lines governed by moral principles, but, nevertheless in the strictest sense of the term.

LONG-TERM CREDIT.

Another noticeable defect which is responsible for the present stagnation and which has now been recognised, is that the rural societies lent money, not on short term credit for seasonal needs, but long-term loans—but not sufficiently long—to discharge previous debts. They did not themselves possess the required resources but undertook the business out of moneys borrowed from the Central and Apex Banks which in turn got their funds from short term deposits. Large sums were thus borrowed by members for unproductive purposes. The debtors were unable to make punctual payments of their dues since the period allowed for repayment was not sufficiently long. The consequence was that overdues began to accumulate and for the last four years, on account of the economic depression and the fall in prices of agricultural produce, they have reached the high figure of 71 per cent of the demand.

In order to get over these difficulties it is absolutely necessary to start Land Mortgage Societies as rapidly as possible to take over, on adequate long-term basis, the existing advances of the rural societies. I would, at the same time, urge on the attention of the authorities of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, the raising of the maximum period of the loans from twenty-five years to forty so as to lighten the burden of the annual instalments. If this is not done early, not only will the number of eligible borrowers grow smaller, but the same story of mounting up of overdues may repeat itself.

CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING.

The economic condition of the villager would not be improved very much by the credit side of the movement alone. Steps should, therefore, be taken to increase his earning power also. In these days of depression the agriculturist should be taught new methods of getting a greater yield from his lands and securing better prices for the produce of his labour. Though the devising of new methods is within the province of the Agricultural Department, co-operative institutions can be instrumental in helping the ryot to derive the benefits of such new methods. Facilities should be provided for the marketing of his produce by establishing Co-operative Marketing Societies. Until such societies are established the agriculturist who is now at the mercy of the middleman cannot hope to get for his produce the price that he has a right to get.

Moreover the agriculturist who has no work for about six months in the year should have some subsidiary occupation which would add to his income. What those occupations should be must be determined with reference to local conditions by the co-ordinated efforts of the Agricultural Department, the Department of Industries and Commerce and the Co-operative Department. In fact an intensive campaign of rural reconstruction on a co-operative basis should be inaugurated if we are ever to reach the ultimate goal of Agricultural Co-operation, viz., "Better farming, better business and better living."

URBAN CO-OPERATION.

I have so far dealt with some of the problems of rural societies. The problems bearing on Urban Co-operation are not less important though less recognised till now. The banking section of Urban Co-operation has developed to such an extent that it can no longer be forced to follow in the footsteps of the rural movement. Its membership, finance, and volume of business demand separate and detailed treatment, not merely in reports and addresses, official or non-official, but also in formulation of policy by the Government and the Department. It will not be far wrong to state that while drawing up circulars and recommendations, rural societies loom large in the minds of officers and make them oblivious to the special needs and interests of the urban societies. These societies require, therefore, treatment of an altogether different kind.

CONCLUSION.

There have been, of late, coming to light some lapses and shortcomings on the part of workers in the societies. No condemnation of these can be too strong. The discovery of these defects has influenced the Government to tighten the departmental control over the co-operative institutions as can be seen from the amendments to the Regulation and the recent rules issued thereunder by the Government. This step is considered by some as depriving the whole movement of its non-official character.

The winding up of societies on a large scale, instead of increasing efficiency, has a strong tendency to scare people away and retard the progress of the movement. It is necessary that at this juncture, both the officials and non-officials should work together and pull it out of the unsatisfactory condition to which it has at present fallen so that Co-operation in the State might make steady progress along right lines and unfold its immense latent possibilities for the good of the people.

Here is Health

YOU too, can feel healthy and strong—full of energy and cheer. For unless you suffer from some organic disease, there is no reason at all why Sanatogen should not give you back the youthful vitality and radiant health that makes people say: "How really *well* you look!"

Sanatogen strengthens the weakened nerves, by feeding them with exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—which are needed to overcome your run-down condition. As a well-known Doctor so aptly put it:

"The starved nerves take up Sanatogen as the parched earth drinks up water."

By strengthening the whole nervous system, Sanatogen conquers irritability, sleeplessness, indigestion, easily-induced fatigue, and all those other common symptoms of nervousness, and replaces them with new health and vitality.

From the very moment that you start taking Sanatogen, you will have started to strengthen your whole body. In a very short time you will notice its beneficial influence on your general health and happiness. You will not only feel better, you will *look* better.

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

At all Chemists and Bazars.

Sanatogen is now also obtainable in half-size bottles at about half price.

General Rain In Mysore And Mysore Deccan

POONA, Oct. 6.

Thunderstorms caused nearly general rain in Upper Burma, Mysore and Mysore Deccan, and local rain the North-west Frontier while a few falls also occurred in lower Burma, South-east Madras, Bombay Deccan, east and north Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are Monywa eight inches, Yamethin and Mysore two each, Maymyo one and half and Mandalay, Minbu, Chitaldrug and Mercara one.

Forecast: Thundershowers will be widespread in upper Burma and occur at a few stations in the interior of the Peninsula, Assam and Lower Burma.—A. P.

Dr. B. S. Moonje is reported to have secured promises of about Rs. 1,25,000 for his proposed Military School. As soon as the figure reaches rupees two lakhs he will start the School either at Nasik or Manmad.

COURT HAS NO JURISDICTION UNDER ORDINANCE

Jalgaon Khadi Bhandar's Suit Against Secretary Of State Dismissed

JALGAON, (By Mail)

The Jalgaon Congress Khadi Bhandar had lodged a civil suit in the local civil court claiming damages of Rs. 1,000 from the Secretary of State and two police officers for alleged negligence in respect of certain articles, belonging to the Bhandar, which were in possession of the Government when the body was declared to be an unlawful association.

The plaintiffs stated that the Bhandar with its branch at Bhusaval was declared to be an unlawful association and both the places were taken possession of and sealed by the police. Certain articles were declared forfeited to Government. When possession was restored in the following year, it was found that some articles were destroyed by the police, some were discoloured by them and some were damaged by rats and ants. The suit was brought claiming damages for this negligence on the part of Government servants.

The Government opposed the suit and stated that the court had no jurisdiction as the action was taken under Ordinance No. 4 of 1932. It is also stated that the suit was time-barred.

The Sub-Judge gave judgment yesterday. He held that the provisions of the Ordinance No. 4 of 1932 were sweeping and that under Section 9 of the same, the Court had no jurisdiction to entertain the present suit. He also held the suit was time barred. He, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.—A. P.

TAKE ALL SANCTIONS AGAINST ITALY

IFTU Anti-War Committee Appeals For Joint Action

(IFTU) The Joint Anti-War Committee of the International Federation of Trade Unions and the Labour and Socialist International met in Paris to define its position in the present stage of the Italo-Abyssinian dispute.

It definitely confirmed the resolution already adopted by the two Internationals, especially as regards the obligation of the League of Nations to make the Covenant respected in its entirety, as also all peace treaties, and to take all sanctions against Italy, which is universally recognised as the aggressor in the present conflict.

The Joint Committee decided to renew its appeal to all affiliated organisations, Trade Union and political, urging them to intensify their action and to organise mass demonstrations in their countries on the eve of the meeting of the League Council.

The Joint Committee also decided to convene an extraordinary session of the IFTU General Council and the LSI Executive for the 6th September, to consider the various proposals for action which the Joint Committee had examined in detail.

PROTEST AGAINST SHOP ASSTS. BILL

Kanara G. S. B. Merchants Demand Detailed Inquiry

At a meeting of the shop-keepers of the Kanara Gowd Saraswat Brahman community held at Byculla last week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted regarding Mr. R. R. Bakhale's Shop Assistants' Bill:—

Resolved that, while sympathising with the object of Mr. Bakhale's Shop Assistants' Bill, this meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Shop-keepers of Bombay after careful consideration of the provisions of the Bill, regards many of these provisions to be wholly impracticable and some of them to be highly invidious and the Bill as a whole to be based on insufficient data, and unwarranted by existing circumstances, this meeting, therefore, requests Mr. Bakhale to withdraw the same and if he should decline to do so, this meeting earnestly requests Government and members of the Bombay Legislative Council, not to permit the enactment of such a hasty, defective and drastic measure into law.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

This meeting urges on the Government of Bombay to appoint an impartial representative and non-official committee to enquire into the conditions of labour in the trades and professions covered by Mr. Bakhale's Bill as well as others which may well be included in the Bill, such as the clerical and the menial staff of commercial firms and warehouses and to make recommendations for better regulation of the conditions of labour of such trades and professions.

REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

This meeting also appointed a committee, with powers to co-opt, to draft a representation to the Government and the members of the Legislative Council, and to take all other steps necessary to secure the object in view, including consultations with shop-keepers who have been unable to be present at this meeting as well as co-operation with other organisations affected by Mr. Bakhale's Bill.

39,000 THROWN OUT OF WORK

(Continued from page 3.)

Reforms as a denial of the right of the Indian people to frame a constitution. There is no alternative left before the working class but to reject these reforms and strive for freedom.

COUNCIL ENTRY.

In our struggle in the future, the Councils will be of help to us. Although our aspirations and our demands could never be satisfied through the Councils we can utilize them in furthering our struggle. I have, therefore, no hesitation in commending to you that you must secure the two seats allotted by the Delimitation Committee to Railway workers out of the seven seats reserved for Labour in this province. I must at the same time warn against the attempt of political parties to form spurious unions and mushroom organisation in order to secure these seats."

UNITY MOVED WELCOMED.

The Annual Report which was read by Mr. D. L. Phatak, the General Secretary of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union was accepted.

Mr. Phatak moved the following resolution.

"This meeting of G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union welcomes the move for unity in the Trade Union movement.

This meeting is in full agreement with the unity brought about in Calcutta between the All-India Trade Union Congress and the Red Trade Union Congress.

Keeping in view the principle of one Union in each industry, this meeting requests the rival Unions or the G. I. P. line to merge in the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and strengthen it so as effectively to check the increasing offensive on the standard of life of the workers.

This meeting further recommends (1) to accept the members of the rival Union as the members of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union, (2) to recognise the branches of the rival Unions where the branches of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union do not exist, (3) where rival branches exist to accept the members of the rival branch as the members of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union and allow the present Executive of the branches of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union to function till further election which should be held immediately under the supervision of the Head Office of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union."

Mr. Mohanlal of Nagpur supported the resolution.

As a result of the discussion that followed the following amended resolution was moved by Mr. Bhosekar of Poona.

This Annual General Meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Union accepts the attempt of Unity in the Labour Movement and the principle of one Union in one industry!

This meeting recommends to the G. I. P. Labour Union to request their members to join the G. I. P. Railway Men's Union which is only representative Union.

The amended was put to vote and unanimously carried.

The meeting then converted itself into the G. I. P. Railway Workers' Conference over which Mr. Rishid of Bhusawal presided.

Rs. 29,000 KHADI HUNDIS SOLD

Gandhi Seva Sena Extends Sale Of Hundis Till 12th Instant

The Secretary, Gandhi Seva Sena, writes:—

All the centres for the sale of Khadi Hundis including our shop Village Industries and Pure Village Food Products, Nair Bldg., Sandhurst Road, will be closed today (Monday 7th October) being Dasserah Day and a Bank Holiday.

In order to help the workers who are still selling Khadi Notes we have decided to extend the sale of Khadi Hundis till Saturday the 12th instant. We request all the workers to try and pay in the money by that date at the centre from which they have taken the Hundis.

Cash received at the office upto 5th instant is Rs. 29,000.

HOURS OF WORK IN INDIA'S STEEL WORKS

(Continued from page 3.)

of the employer not including rest periods.

40-HOUR WEEK

The week limit of hours of work suggested for the industry is 40 hours, while in the case of persons who work in successive shifts at continuous processes a weekly limit of 42 hours is suggested. A suggested daily limit is eight hours, which may be exceeded, in exceptional cases, on either (a) sanction of the competent authority, or (b) agreement between employers and workers representatives. The opinion of the Government now being sought as to whether the limit of hours may be exceeded in the case of persons employed on preparatory or complementary work which must necessarily be carried on outside the limits laid down for the general working of the undertaking, and of those employed in occupations which by their nature involve long periods of inaction. Other cases for which exceptional treatment is sought to be provided are (a) cases of accident, actual or threatened, or cases of urgent work to be done to machinery or plant or in case of force majeure; and (b) cases where the unforeseen absence of one or more members of a shift has to be made good.

OVERTIME PAY

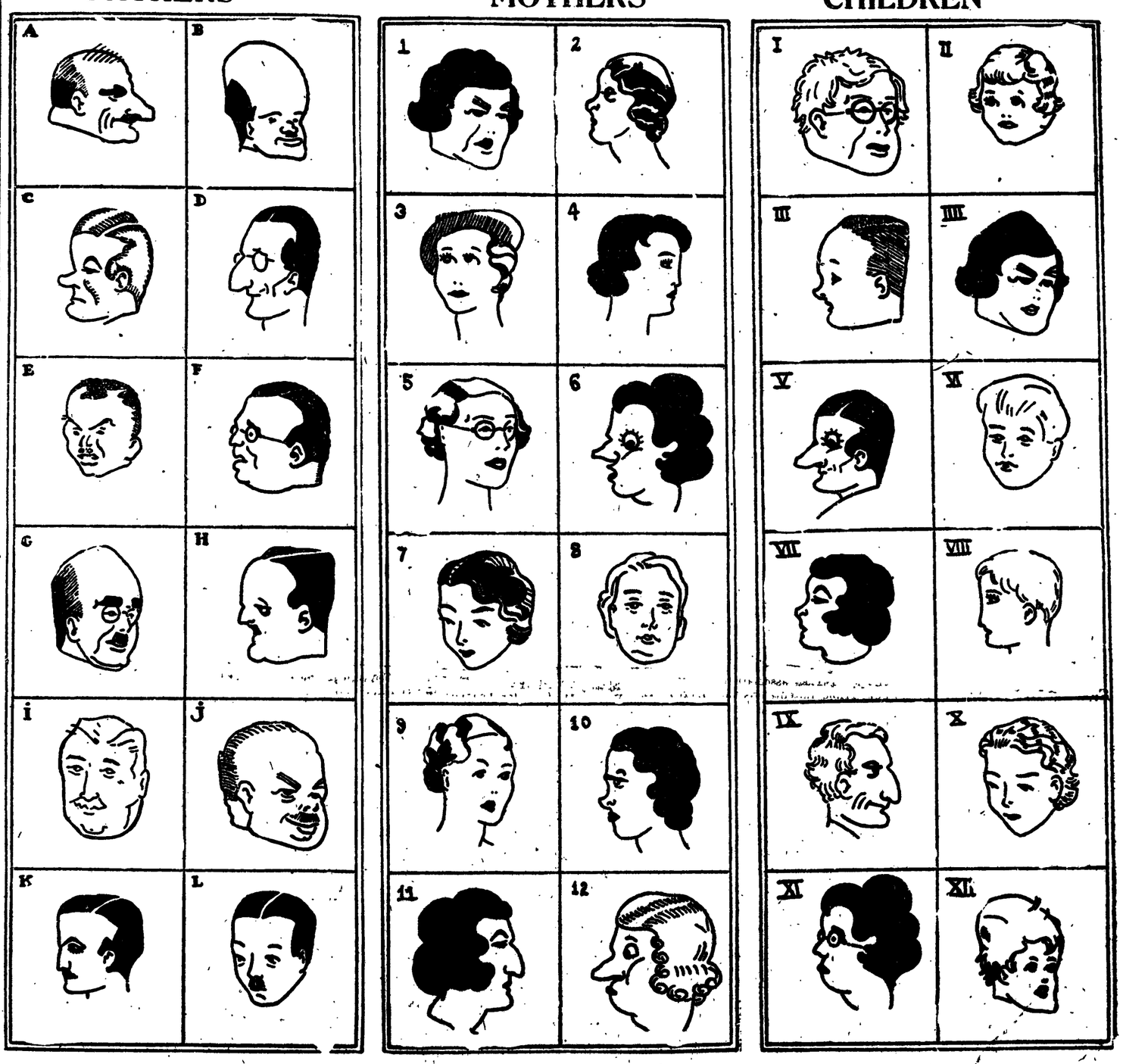
Regarding overtime and overtime pay, the views of governments are sought on the points whether provision for overtime should be made for exceptional cases of pressure of work and if so, whether such exceptions should be restricted to cases where it is impossible to engage additional workers, and at what rates overtime pay should be fixed. In order to facilitate effective enforcement of the Convention, the questionnaire suggests that (a) the posting of notices giving details of the hours of work in operation, rest periods and the arrangements made in cases where hours of work are calculated as an average, and (b) the keeping of a record of all additional hours worked and of the payments made in respect thereof, should be made obligatory on ratifying States.

IMPORTANT INDUSTRY

The iron and steel industry in India is a growing one. India is now, in fact the second largest producer in the British Empire, and yields place only to the United Kingdom. India's output is, of course, still dwarfed by the production in the United States and France. Reserves of ore are, however, not much less than three-quarters of the estimated total in the United States. The iron and steel industry is thus of considerable importance to the country, affording in normal times, employment to over 100,000 workers in Indian iron and steel concerns, the principal of which is the Tata Iron and Steel Co. Ltd., of Jamshedpur, are at present governed by the amended Factories Act, 1934 which provides for a 54-hour week and a 10-hour day. Any reduction of hours in Indian iron and steel works from the present 54-hour week, even if it does not come up to the 40-hour week envisaged by the questionnaire, is calculated to relieve the pressure of unemployment and to furnish additional and much-needed avenues or employment to Indian factory labour.—United Press.

Family Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200



In many families children bear striking resemblance to their parents in one respect or another. The child may have its father's nose and mother's chin or 'vice versa'. It may have resemblance to its parents in respect of ears, eyes, nose, head, jaw, hair, etc.

In this competition there are three sets of illustrations, one set showing fathers marked A, B, C, the other set for mothers numbered 1, 2, 3 and the third for their children (boys and girls) numbered I, II, III.

You have to pick out the father and the mother in respect of each child. For instance the boy in illustration III has a marked resemblance in the shape of his head to the father in illustration "H" and in respect of nose to the mother in illustration No. 10. You therefore, have to enter "H" in the column for fathers and 10 in the column for mothers against III in the coupon.

Competition Solutions must be submitted on the Entry Coupon which will be found in the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition of the 22nd and 29th September and 6th October, 1935.

Closing Date 9th October, 1935.

PEER OR NOT A PEER?

Lord Sinha Not Allowed To Sit In Lords

Peers who spend their lives avoiding the House of Lords should view with interest a peer who spends his life trying vainly to do just the opposite.

We happened to go down to the Houses of Parliament yesterday; morbid curiosity on our part. Just wanted to see what the great forum of British public opinion looked like at this critical moment.

Apart from the peer in question—we will keep him for a moment—we learned one curious thing:

Should some real crisis demand the sudden reassembling of Parliament, it would be a very cold assembly.

For it takes three weeks to warm up the building to a point where legislation is comfortably safe.

When the crisis came in the autumn of 1931 the furnaces were hurriedly lit, but comic things happened in the many fireplaces. Smoke belched down in clouds, due to imperfect suction.

The main furnace fumes are drawn off by a central chimney to which hundreds of open hearths contribute their share.

Everything looked very cold yesterday.

Dust covers over the seats, shadows and gloom everywhere. The place had an air of a house that is just about to be sold up.

Or a museum of bad pictures and worse statues.

The peer who cannot sit in the House of Lords is Lord Sinha.

He is the 48-year old lawyer son of the Sinha who set a precedent by receiving a peerage under the Lloyd George war-time Government.

MONOGAMY VS. POLYGAMY

When the present peer came to take his seat in 1928—on the death of his father—he found that he was not allowed to do so. It was pointed out that his father had made a Hindu marriage, and that the Hindu marriage was not monogamous.

Some peers, apparently envisaged the day when the whole of the Lords might be monopolised by the sons of one particularly prolific Hindu.

But Lord Sinha belongs to a Hindu branch for which marriage is not polygamous.

The late Lord Birkenhead almost promised to have the matter set right; things were going along well under Lord Sankey; but apparently Lord Hailsham is not so sympathetic.

So Lord Kinnoull—who recalled all this to us recently—is going to revive the whole matter this autumn.

Although an affair of minor consequence it seems to be one which ought to be settled one way or the other.—"Daily Express."

PERFECT SIGHT WITHOUT GLASSES

Delhi Doctor Gives Demonstration

A gathering of Chhatarpur Intermediate College students and staff, doctors and distinguished gentry, listened to the interesting lecture of Dr. H. B'Agarwal, eye specialist of Delhi on "Perfect sight without glasses," on 1st October.

Dr. Agarwal explained different methods and principles of preserving perfect sight and of restoring it to the normal health. Dr. Agarwal laid great stress on sun treatment and blinking. One should face the sun daily with closed eyes for 0 to 30 minutes in the morning; and one should blink frequently.

Dr. Agarwal has been invited by the Chhatarpur State to give practical demonstration of his methods.

On the 2d of October, His Highness witnessed a practical demonstration and appreciated Dr. Agarwal's system of treatment.

Real Sanctions Must Come From Workers

CRIPPS' SOLUTION FOR ITALY'S AGGRESSION

Support To Capitalist Govt. In War Is Misleading Public, He Says

LONDON, (By Air Mail).

Sir Stafford Cripps explained his attitude on the present European situation in a statement to his constituents. This was read at a recent Labour meeting at Bristol.

"The League of Nations," as a piece of international Government machinery, may be as good as we can get," he wrote, "but when as to-day, it is used by Imperialist Powers for Imperialist purposes it does not, and cannot merit the workers' support. We must, I am convinced, have no united front with capitalism and Imperialism.

"There is only one condition upon which I personally could support armaments and military action, and that is if these were being used by a group of Socialist States to support an international socialist order against capitalist aggression. If now we urge the worker to support a capitalist and Imperialist Government, such as our own, merely because the Government pretends to be acting for the benefit of the League, we shall be misleading them as they were misled in 1914.

AT ALL COSTS.

"It is because I regard this issue as one of fundamental importance to a socialist party that I have taken the step of resigning. I find no conviction in the shallow and opportunist argument that we must stop Mussolini at all costs.

"A far greater thing is at stake than that. The question is: Shall the workers of Great Britain be inveigled into support of an Imperialist system by specious excuses based on the sham the League of Nations now is, or shall they utilize the present golden opportunity to dislodge their own capitalist Government rather than to offer it their support?

REAL SANCTION

"If the workers desire to exercise their power to stop Italian or say other aggression they can do so by putting in operation working class sanctions. A refusal by the workers of England to allow any assistance, material or financial, to be given by people in this country, would be a very real sanction, and would not put the workers in the power of their capitalist Government.

"Sooner or later some bargain will be made with Italy which will lead to the virtual domination of Abyssinia by one or more European Powers, and the next case for the so-called sanctions may be Germany, if it suits the Imperialism of Great Britain and France; or may not, if it does not suit them. The Covenant of the League is invoked, and callously disregarded when, as in the case of Japan, it is not thought wise or safe to use it."—United Press.

BRUTAL ITALIAN AGGRESSION

Ethiopian Note To League Secretary-General And Rome Reply

RUGBY, Oct. 4.

The Secretary General to the League of Nations received notes this morning from Rome and Addis Ababa acknowledging receipt of telegrams in which the Secretary General informed the Italian Government and the Emperor of Abyssinia as well as other States-Members of the League of the terms of the communications received at Geneva.

The Italian note says:—"Referring to the telegram from the Secretariat dated October 2nd and according to which it is claimed that Italian troops have crossed the frontier south of Mount Moussa, the Italian Government beg to make it known that in this territory the frontier between Eritrea and Moussa has not yet been delimited and that furthermore, no movement of troops took place in that region. Consequently the information contained in that telegram is null and without foundation."

BRUTAL AGGRESSION.

The Abyssinian note says:—"Have received your communication. The Ethiopian Government notes the Italian admission and Italian responsibility for invading the province of Agami and for bombardment of two open towns and massacre of women and children and of hospitals bearing the visible insignia of the Red Cross and describing these attacks as necessary measures of defence and interpreting the withdrawal of our troops to 30 Kilometres from the Frontier as a strategic move. This is in reply to reiterated Ethiopian demands for arbitration and pacific settlement since December, 1934. Italy began the despatch of troops and armaments in August, 1934, and only intensified her warlike proposals following the procedure by the Council. Notwithstanding our proposals for a pacific settlement Italy has begun to carry out her warlike aims on unarmed Ethiopia. Despite the definiteness and brutality of the Italian aggression which obliges the Ethiopian Army to defend its territory against the invaders, the Imperial Government hereby reiterates its firm resolve to cooperate fully with the Council within the framework of the Covenant of the League of

EDEN AT GENEVA.

The British Minister for League affairs, Mr. Anthony Eden, arrived at Geneva this morning and attended a meeting of the Council's Committee of Thirteen which is acting under instructions from the Council to frame the report and recommendations in accordance with Art. XV.

The Italian Delegation at Addis Ababa is reported to be heavily guarded by troops including units from the Emperor's pisonal Body Guard.—E. O. W.

LEAGUE MUST DO I DUTY

French Workers Demand Sanctions

(IFTU) At a meeti held in Paris, the Administrae Council of the French Natid Trade Union Centre (CGT) gain expressed its irresconcile opposition to all war. /the same time, it demanded orchalf of the French workers that "the League Council, in vi of the failure of the Paris lks, shall fulfil its whole duty its September session by comming all aggressive policy and laring its preparedness to applyhe procedure of designating taggressor accoring to the defion adopted ot Litvinov's propi and to resort to all the meres provided for in the s of the Leagu."

The French Natic Centre appeas to the workepf France to hd themselves readiness to tak any measures cided on by th League and all those which he defence ofice makes necessiy.

JALALABAD tober 6.

Sarda Faiz Muhaed Khan, Foreign inister withe Afghan Governnt, has ard here to confer wh the leadmaliks of the Mohand tribes Afghanistan regarng the siton created on the Frotier.

The Faqi of Alin is reported to be sti raising h lashkars, but so far vthout sss.—United sion or throgh t to force The Executiv Cou will appeal to the Governmentthe United States to utihe influence at its command to event the threatened n bem Italy and Ethiopia. Furthore, the Council ected it working people ev when be lied upon to prot aly and its reat to invad iopia."

'Solemn Undertakings Trampled Upon'

PT. PANT UNMASKS AMERY TRIBUNAL'S REPORT

'Burdens That Are England's By Right Are Thrust Upon India And Burma'

SIMLA, (By Mail.)

Following are extracts from Pt. G B Pant's speech in the Assembly on his amendment that the Indo-Burma Tribunal's report be rejected:—

"I feel that Mr. Nixon ought not to have taken upon himself the thankless task of offering an apology on behalf of the Secretary of State The Secretary of State did trample upon solemn undertakings, and no genuine defence can be put forward by anybody; the somersaults that he performed in quick succession one after another, and the way he dealt with the Government of India, were just in accordance with the reputation that he possesses I was surprised to find, Sir, the Honourable the Finance Member telling us one day that the report of the debate would be sent to the Tribunal and then informing us on the very next day that the matter had been finally disposed of, and the report had been signed! I had thought that, with the much vaunted dawn of Federation in this country, the Government in England would have learnt to behave better and to show at least a greater courtesy for the Government in this country but we have been disappointed; and if this illustrates the attitude of the British Government, then God Save us from the Federation!

GOODWILL OF BURMA

"Sir, coming nearer to the subject, I may say at once that I have absolutely no desire to extort even a shell from Burma. I am one of those who feel that good-will between Burma and India is of much greater value, and a factor of much greater weight, and of an essentially more wholesome character, than a few rupees that Burma may be made to part with (Loud Applause). I am also prepared to say, Sir, that we, the people of this country, have reason to be thankful to Burma for the courtesy and the spirit of accommodation that has been in- to such neighbours in this vast country and, above all, I prize their good-will, and I say that whatever arrangements may be brought about, they should be made with the willing consent of Burma, and if Burma is not willing to pay any part out of the debt that she may be owing to this country, I am one of those who think that if our country had been independent, we would have voluntarily surrendered the amount that might have been due to us. (Hear, Hear.)

The Honourable Sir James Grigg: And bill Great Britain for it!

LET BRITAIN PAY

Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant: The Finance Member asks—"and bill Great Britain for it?". Sir, I say, yes, and I repeat it, and will give him the reasons. Sir, Great Britain is to-day getting from us as least Rs. 75 crores per year in various forms—that is the minimum amount I am giving—and I think the Honourable the Finance Member will not dispute that. He will also accept it that even so late as in the year 1914 the unallocated or the unproductive debt of our country practically did not exist; in fact, the cash balance in hand in 1914 exceeded the amount of the unproductive or uncovered debt in that year, so that if the agents of Great Britain had properly handled affairs, there would have been no unallocated debt to-day, and neither India nor Burma would have been asked to make any contribution towards any unproductive, unallocated debt. Our present position is mainly due to the "war loans" and the expenditure incurred at the time of the war. It came roughly to about 190 crores! These war debts, with the loss on the sale of silver, and the deficits in the Budgets of the Government of India for several years in succession after the war more than account for the present financial position. I say, Sir, that in these circumstances, it is certainly proper, it is fair, it is but just that England, which has enabled many an embarrassed country from which she has got no benefit whatsoever, to tide over difficulties, should make us a generous gesture. Sir, what is the present state of affairs in the world, England has refused to honour her bills and has not paid even the symbolical payments that were promised to be made to the United States of America in lieu of the War Debts? Other rich countries have evaded similarly payment of their dues. So, in these circumstances to insist on our shouldering the entire burden of the war debt is unfair."

"So long as the system of Government and the finances of this country are ordered by another nation and by other people, it is a mockery to me how a particular adjustment is made between Burma and India. This country is spending at least 15 crores more on the army because the army consists to the tune of one-third of foreigners. If Indians alone were there recruited in the army, we would have made a saving of about 15 crores without reducing the strength of the army. Similarly, there are other factors. Even in their new regime 80 per cent. of our finances will be at the arbitrary disposal of the representatives of the British Parliament and the British people. So, what difference will it make to me whether a few thousands are added or are taken away? So long as I am not the master of my household, it is in reality no more than a book transaction and it is immaterial to me how the entries are made in the books. We are no better than helpless victims of an Imperialist autocrat. It is just like the common estate of a superior landlord."

PLEDGES VIOLATED

Mr. Pant then criticised the constitution of the Tribunal and said:—

"Sir, there were solemn pledges by the Government that the representatives of India and Burma should be associated with this enquiry. But now we find that not an Indian whether official or non-official whether expert or otherwise was associated with this enquiry at any stage whatsoever. Then the enquiry was so very cryptic that even the Government of India did not know when it started or when it closed. Even they were kept absolutely in the dark. Sir, the British Government and the Government of India have of late adopted a very fine method for bringing about the advent of Swaraj in from every measure and from every step that the Government avowedly take in order to bring the day of the advent of Swaraj nearer every Indian should be excluded because India is fit to be self-governing in their view and because now they have made up their minds to confer complete Swaraj on this country! The method they have adopted for demonstrating their faith in the capacity of the people of this country is really curious!"

SAVE FINANCIAL MACHINERY

Mr. Pant then criticised the findings of the Tribunal as unjust and illogical and concluded:—

"I may say here that what I want is this that there should be Indian and Burman jurors associated with financial and judicial experts, and whatever decision is arrived at, it should carry with it the full assent of the non-official representatives of Burma and India. And if I had any voice in the matter in influencing the jurors representing this country, I would advise them to go to the utmost extent possible in order to meet the wishes of the people of Burma. It is from this point of view that I wish this question to be looked at. And whether you determine the matter on a historical basis or whether you determine it on an analytical basis, I think there are at least two or three items in respect of which the responsibility should be assumed by the United Kingdom. The cost of the Burman wars should be met by the United Kingdom. I need not argue it at any length. We were told that it was difficult to determine the amount. Let the United Kingdom pay the minimum amount that it is prepared to accept as having been incurred in the wars and military occupation, and to that extent relieve both India and Burma. And secondly to the tune of the expenses and the contribution connected with the Great war, considering the state of affairs in the whole of the world and the way war debts are being handled all over, it would be but fair, and proper, if England were to take that responsibility on herself and absolve Burma and India. If this is accepted there will be no liability left over to be apportioned between the two countries. I hope the Government of India will move in the matter in such a manner that both these countries may be benefited and saved from ruin. Otherwise the financial machine is so overloaded that it may collapse and break down any time. (Applause).—A. P.

Glands Made Active and Youthful Vigour Restored In 24 Hours

American Doctor's Discovery Strengthens Blood, Nerves, Body, Memory, Brain, Muscles, and Endurance—Better Than Gland Operations.

Dr. T. A. Ellis

Thanks to the discovery of an American Doctor, it is now possible for those who feel prematurely old, Run-down and Worn-out, to experience again the thrill of Youthful Vigour, Ambition, and Vitality. This great discovery, which is a simple home treatment and can be used secretly by anyone, quickly brings a surplus of vitality and an ability to enjoy the pleasures of life.

No longer is it necessary for you to suffer from Loss of Vigour and Manhood, Weak Memory and Body, Nervousness, Impure Blood, Sickly Skin, Depression and Poor Sleep. Instead you merely take this simple home treatment a few days and you will find that your vigour is restored. No matter what your age, you will find that your gland activity and nerve force is increased and restored. You will find youthful physical power in this discovery, which builds rich, pure blood and literally makes your body tingle with new energy and vitality. This simple home treatment is in pleasant easy-to-take tablet form and thousands who have used it say that it is far better than any other method.

Works in 24 Hours

This new medical discovery, known as Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, has been tested by thousands in America and has achieved results that seem almost miraculous. It has conquered obstinate cases that had defied all other treatment. It has rescued the young from premature old age and debility. It has made older men as good as new. It has brought happiness beyond all price to thousands who believed that they were old, worn-out, and finished with the joys of life. And the beauty of this remarkable discovery is that it brings results so quickly. In 24 hours you can see and feel a tremendous improvement and within one week it will literally make you a new man.

Doctors Praise Vi-Tabs

Doctors in America, and in many other countries too, say that the Vi-Tabs formula is marvelous for those who are old before their time, Run-down, and Worn-out. For instance Dr. T. A. Ellis, of Canada, recently wrote: "Not only does this formula enrich the blood supply of red corpuscles, but it likewise activates the gland system. This is followed by renewed energy and ambition, particularly gratifying to men and women in middle or older ages." And a widely known Italian doctor, Dr. N. G. Giannini, recently wrote: "Tired-out, Frail and Shrunken bodies sorely need the established system building influence of this formula, which works its splendid effects upon the blood, glands, nerves and liver—improves appetite and brings greater strength to weak, nervous, run-down people."

Guaranteed To Work

Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are not an experiment. This simple home treatment which can be used with absolute secrecy, is the prescription of an American doctor. It is amazingly successful and is giving new youth, vitality, and energy to millions in America. Because of its remarkable success, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs are now distributed by chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction. For this reason you should not experiment with questionable drugs which may be drastic and irritating to the delicate gland and nervous system. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs not only have proved their sterling worth by helping millions of sufferers, but are guaranteed in your own particular case. Put Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs to the test. See for yourself how much younger, stronger, and more vigourous you can feel with this doctor's prescription. Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must bring you a new feeling of energy, and vitality, and be entirely satisfactory or you simply return the empty package and it costs nothing under the guarantee. You are the sole judge of your own satisfaction. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and lasts eight days. As the guarantee fully protects you, you should get your treatment immediately so that you too will know what it is to feel 10 to 20 years younger and full of vigour and vitality. If your chemist fails to supply you with the genuine Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs, do not take chances with any imitation or substitute, but write Muller MacLean, Bombay.

THE WORLD AND ITS WAYS

(continued from page 6)

against Italy, despite Mr. Baldwin's eleventh hour appeals

Franco-Soviet Alliance

War, therefore, commencing as a colonial adventure for a superfatted European Dictator, may not impossibly be widened in scope and magnitude, if the use of "Sanctions" is resisted, as it must be, by Italy. Mussolini has not overlooked that contingency; and he has already sent out feelers to his brothers in political philosophy, — the ultramontane Nazis of Germany. The meaning of the Nazi overtures to Austria last week for a non-aggression Pact is not simply a desire for peace in the Nazi breast. Perhaps, they have something definite to bribe as well as threaten Austria with; and that may be the relaxing of the Mussolini protectorate over Austrian independence!

Austria, however, cannot wander too far away from the sure support of France and Britain in preference to the clumsy dragooning of the Nazis, and the precarious friendship of Mussolini. Bulgaria and Poland, similarly, whatever their inner sympathies, cannot afford to line themselves up against France and Britain and Russia. For that Colossus of the East is no longer the decadent and effete autocracy of an incompetent individual, reigning merely in right of his birth. Communist Russia has nothing in common with Nazi Germany or Fascist Italy: "Tout au contraire." The Franco-Soviet Alliance is a new tree grown out of an and the British association in this substantial to-day than twenty years ago. Germany is thus in a tight squeeze; and she cannot, even if she would, imitate Spain, and take shelter under the "Most Favoured Nation Treaty" to evade the dangers of "Sanctions" against Italy.

India's Attitude

The War is thus a danger to the whole civilised world, and may spread like an epidemic before we are ready with antidotes. How long it would last; what gains and losses it would involve,—and to whom,—we cannot say. What part India would be called upon to play is, likewise, beyond our powers to point out; since decisions on such vital points of policy do not rest with this country, even if it comes to be vitally affected. Our public men and our national leaders have thus a heavy responsibility upon them, which one hopes they not only fully understand, but are equally competent to bear. India would not, if she can help it, be a mere pawn in another Imperialist war. She cannot forget the demand of her own national struggle for political emancipation; and the strategy needed for that struggle, in this crisis, will have to be carefully considered if this country is not to miss another opportunity in a generation to work out her own salvation.

ETHIOPIAN SOVEREINGTY MUST BE RESPECTED

American Labour Appeals To Govt. To Prevent War

(IFTU) In a statement made after the breakdown of the Paris talks, Aloisi, the Italian delegate, declared that Italy's main object is her security! An Italy which is armed to the teeth has naturally good cause to fear a people which, if it is compelled to, will, so to say, have to go barefoot into battle! Aloisi's statement is well-matched by the protest of Indian Fascism against the export of arms to Abyssinia and the slogan which is publicly exhibited in Italy that "Africa offers room and glory for all!"

U. S. A. WORKERS' CONDE NATION.

If Mussolini's material epar tions for war do not ne w than his propaganda been the unlucky. He has n eyes is bethrow dust in th till no world, indeed, u

haviour has provided the most successful and effective propaganda "against" Fascist and "for" the anti-Fascist world front! One proof of this is for example, that the United States Trade Unions, which are usually very reserved, have officially taken a line of very strong protest.

In announcing the adoption of a resolution by the Executive of the American Federation of Labour, its President, William Green said that "the American Federation of Labour is a part of the International Labour Office and is naturally interested in international labour problems." The Resolution referred to above states solut from all the facts and information available, there seems justification for a war of aggression on the part of Italy, and for the invasion of Ethiopian territory. The Council is of the opinion that Ethiopian sovereignty should be respected, that the people of Ethiopia should be permitted to enjoy all their territorial rights and that under no circumstances should they be required to cede any part of their territory through threat of inva-

PEDIGREE POULTRY

Leghorns
Minorcas
R. I. Reds
Barred Rocks
Light Sussex
Buff Orpingtons
Australorps
Jersey Giants
Campines
Wyandottes
Light Brahmas

THE
ASIAN PEDIGREE POULTRY
11, Connaught Road, POONA.
Winners of the Governor's Cup for the Best Bird in the Show.

Islam Made Education Compulsory For All

Maulvi Abdul Karim, M.L.C. writes:—

"I have already stated what Islam did for two of the most important factors of modern culture and civilisation. Let us now see what it did for another important factor, viz., dissemination of knowledge. It is a historical fact that no messenger of God, from Noah to Jesus, had done anything worth mentioning for the dissemination of knowledge, which was selfishly monopolised by a few priests and theologians, anxious to retain all power in their own hands

But the Prophet of Islam, though he himself knew not how to read and write, laid the greatest stress on the acquisition of knowledge and made it essentially incumbent upon all his followers, irrespective of sex, rank, colour and country. "Seeking of knowledge is imperative for all Muslims, male and female". "He who has been gifted with knowledge" says the Quran "has been gifted with an abounding blessing." Convinced that an ignorant person cannot adequately realise the greatness and goodness of God, the Prophet of Islam made acquisition of knowledge an essential of faith and did not approve of his followers being entirely absorbed in the meditation of God, "an hour's contemplation and study of. His creation being better than a year's adoration."

Muslims were particularly enjoined to be in constant search of knowledge "from the cradle to the grave," and they were told that "the ink of the scholar was holier than the blood of the martyr."

An eleven-year old girl was killed and three men and women injured when a terrace under construction suddenly collapsed in Kohat.

No Infirmary For Incurables In Bombay

Government Put Onus On Corporation And Corporation Pleads Financial Stringency

There is no prospect of Bombay city having an Infirmary for Incurable patients.

The Government of Bombay throws the responsibility of maintaining an Infirmary on the Bombay Municipality and the latter pleads that financial stringency prevents it from doing anything in the matter.

Referring to this subject, the Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bombay, in his letter to the Mayor of Bombay states that the Retrenchment Committee, recently appointed by Government observed that a certain number of incurable infirms who need attendance but not medical treatment are kept in the beds of certain hospitals at a cost of Rs. 4 a day when they could be kept in infirmaries at Re. 1 a day and that if these figures of the relative cost are correct, it would be advantageous to move such persons into wards now standing vacant in the J. J. Hospital and to open three-fourths of the beds so vacated by them to sick persons.

The Committee has therefore recommended that the course indicated by them should be followed, if the donors of the wards at the J. J. Hospital which are vacant could be persuaded to allow their use as infirmaries as a temporary measure.

Obligation Of Municipality

Government do not propose to set apart any accommodation in the Government hospitals in Bombay as infirmaries, for one reason because the provision of infirmaries is an obligation of the Municipality. As regards possible savings by this method Government have ascertained that the average cost per head in the Government hospitals in Bombay is considerably under Rs. 4 per day and will shortly be about Rs. 2-14-0 a day while the cost of patients in infirmaries would not be less than Rs. 2-2-0 a day.

The proposal however does appear to indicate a possibility of increasing the efficiency of hospital relief in the City, if the provision of such relief by the Corporation and by Government is regarded as a whole, and I am therefore desired to communicate the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee to you and these observations of Government upon it for such action as the Corporation may consider desirable."

Previous History

The Municipal Commissioner reporting on the above letter observes that the general question of opening an infirmary for persons suffering from incurable or chronic diseases so as to relieve the pressure on hospital beds in the City was discussed in the Municipal Commissioner's letter, dated 17th January 1928, underlying Medical Relief Committee Resolution of 21st February 1928.

It was suggested therein that an infirmary with about 250 beds might be provided for all the hospitals in the City under a suitable working arrangement with Government. But in response to the Corporation's request for an expression of their views on this proposal, Government replied that they had already exceeded their obligations in the matter of medical relief in Bombay by undertaking extensions of the J. J. and allied Hospitals, etc., and that they were unable to accept any further liability in that behalf. The consideration of the question was thereupon abandoned.

In their letter under reply, Government while reiterating that the provision of infirmaries in Bombay is an obligation of the Municipality, merely bring to the notice of the Corporation, for such action as the Corporation may consider desirable, the lower cost per head in an infirmary as compared with the cost of patients in a Hospital.

It is of course true that the present arrangement of distributing the same amount of medical and nursing care on all patients irrespective of the stage of the disease is uneconomical, and that a chronic ward or wards, if provided at the King Edward Memorial Hospital, would reduce the cost per patient at that institution.

No Advantage At This Stage

Properly speaking the savings so effected should be used for increasing the extent of relief by increasing the number of beds at that Hospital. But I should like to point out that the cost of medical relief provided by the Corporation has considerably increased in recent years. A similar increase in the case of Government has been met by closing down existing beds and not opening new ones. No such action has been taken by the Corporation nor does it seem possible to do so both from the points of view of medical relief and the clinical teaching of students of the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

The result of starting an infirmary would, therefore, be to increase the aggregate cost of medical relief to be borne by the Corporation. I am, therefore, of opinion that the proposal to start an infirmary cannot be pursued to any advantage at this stage.

DEAN OF K.E.M. HOSPITAL

Commissioner Recommends Dr. Jivraj Mehta's Appointment Be Made Permanent

The Municipal Commissioner has recommended that the appointment of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. Medical College, should be made permanent from 31st March 1936 on which date his term of appointment of five years expires.

The Commissioner in his letter dated 5th September 1935, 'inter alia,' states:—

I think that experience has now proved beyond dispute that a whole-time Dean is needed for these two Institutions, and therefore I do not hesitate to recommend that the post be now converted into a permanent one

Both my predecessors Messrs. Clayton and Dalal were of this opinion, and I find from the Ninth Report of the Medical Relief Committee, dated the 30th August 1930, underlying the Corporation Resolution referred to above that the Chairman of the Committee was of the opinion that the appointment should be made permanent; but the Committee did not express their view on the point, as the question before them was only for a renewal of the appointment for a period of three years. Nevertheless they felt that this period was too short and extended it to five years.

Even with a whole-time Dean on Rs. 2,500 the management of the Hospital and College is far more economical than that of the J. J. group, which possesses a multitude of officials whose salaries in the aggregate amount to much more than those of the three administrative officers (Dean, Assistant Dean and Assistant Medical Officer) in charge of the King Edward Memorial Hospital and Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College.

I am therefore of opinion that in view of the excellent work done by Dr. Mehta for these institutions, which he has managed since their very inception with commendable efficiency and economy, he should be appointed to the post permanently from the date of the termination of the period of his present appointment, the other terms of his appointment continuing the that if this proposal I may add he will hold the post for about six years only, after which he attains the age of 65 years and becomes due to retire."

The Maharaja of Idar was one of the prominent arrivals by the Italian Mail Boat on Monday.

DISTINGUISHED CITY FATHERS

City Roads To Be Renamed To Honour Them

It is proposed to change the name of Bhendy Bazar Road to Rahimtoola Road while one of the roads on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme will be named after Sir Dinshaw Vacha to perpetuate the names of these two well-known citizens whose outstanding labours in civic life have been responsible to a great measure to raise the city to its present level.

The Municipal Commissioner brushed aside the suggestion to name any road on Dadar, Matunga or Mahim schemes after Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola or Sir Dinshaw Vacha and stated in his report to the Corporation which will be discussed this month:—

It would be appropriate if one of the main thoroughfares in the business part of the City, situated preferably in a Mahomedan locality, were selected for being named after Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola. Bhendi Bazar Road which runs through the heart of the City from Pydhonie junction and meets Grant Road and Babula Tank Road would I think, be an ideal selection.

The name 'Bhendi Bazar Road' is meaningless and I do not think the public would have any cause for complaint if it were changed for something better. Mahomed-ali Road, which has been named after the late Mr. Mahomedali, passes by and I think the tion of another important road in this part of the town with the name of one of the great citizens belonging to the Mahomedan community.

I understand however that the Rahimtoola family would prefer the name of the road to be simply 'Rahimtoola Road' without any prefix, as no less than three Presidents of the Corporation have sprung from this family in the past. I therefore propose to rename this road as 'Rahimtoola Road' and request the sanction of the Corporation under Section 327(1)(a) of the Municipal Act to the proposal.

With regard to a road to be named after Sir Dinsha Wacha, I think the road to be selected for this purpose should be one in the Fort locality in which Sir Dinsha Vacha is residing. All the existing important roads in the Fort area have been named, but a number of roads are shortly to be constructed in the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme, which after construction will be handed over to the Municipality. I propose that one of these be named after Sir Dinsha Vacha. A suitable road for this purpose will be the 100 feet road in continuation of Churchgate Street. It will be a very important east to west road joining the Fort area and the Back Bay Reclamation Estate.

YACHT CLUB LEASE ECHO

Port Trust Looks To Govt. For Way Out Of Dilemma

Reports which appeared in the "Chronicle" in regard to Bombay Port Trust affairs have received the attention of the Government of Bombay and the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, we understand, has been asked to submit a report to the Government thereon.

In the meantime the Committee appointed by the Board of Trustees to find some way of legalising the proceedings of the Committee regarding the Royal Yacht Club lease has failed to come to any decision and it has recommended that the Government of Bombay should be asked to show the Board the way to extricate itself from the confusion.

It will be recalled that Mr. Manu Subedar raised a point of order as to whether the members of the Royal Yacht Club who were also trustees of the Board could vote on a matter in which they were interested. This question was referred to the Advocate-General and Sir J. B. Kanga who gave a unanimous opinion that, under section 14B of the Bombay Port Trust Act, they could not and, having taken part in the discussion, were disqualified as Trustees and were therefore unseated.

Sir J. B. Kanga gave the same opinion even in case of the chairman though the Advocate-General differed on this point.

As the Trustees who were members of the Royal Yacht Club were thus disqualified and unseated according to legal opinion, the question arose, in regard to the proceedings of the Committee, whether they were legal and valid and also whether the Trustees who were thus disqualified should not return the fees they had received for attending the Committee meetings as Trustees.

A committee was appointed by the Board to find a way out of this dilemma, but it seems it has not been able to bridge over the difficulty and has therefore recommended that the Government be asked for ... the Government accordingly.

MORE THAN MERE COLONIAL OPERATION

L. Jouhaux On Far Reaching Results Of Italy's Attack On Ethiopia

(IFTU) Under the title of "Public opinion Must Demonstrate its Will to Peace!" L. Jouhaux has published an article in the Paris "Peuple" in which he states that "the international situation has never been so grave since 1919," and that there is more in the Italo-Abyssinian conflict than a mere colonial operation. The article goes on: "In the countries which have given their signatures to the Peace Treaty, the League Covenant and the Briand Kellogg Pact accept the arrogance of Mussolini, when he declares that he will act 'with Geneva, without Geneva or against Geneva'? Such an attitude would be a shameful abandonment the humane mission of the League, which was created to institute right for might, and would mean the breaking of the solemn promise given at the graveside of those who died for peace."

The danger would not be over even if Musso were allowed to get on with its work: the policy of many governments and of all those who do not want to be bothered—on the pretext that Italy has a good Fascist right must be allowed to satisfy his pow mania and that we should be glad if his expedition can be localised. "The Italian example," says Jouhaux with truth, "is likely to be followed soon by other governments, whose aim is also to help up milarism and jingoism among their peoples."

Jouhaux says in conclusion: "If the League of Nations does not take action, if it does not speak out for the Peace, if it does not condemn the aggressor, the war will break out, only for the Abyssinians, which may people regard as a negligible quantity, but also for us here in Europe among those who believe that everything must be done to prevent the war. If it is necessary to revise the distribution of the mandates, this method should be adopted. It would not be the first time that a treaty has been revised without anything being said against it. But every proposal for mediation, every justifiable concession must go hand in hand with the will to apply the whole of the League Covenant. This is the only way of preventing the war."

ROLE OF FILMS IN EDUCATION

A programme of educational pictures was arranged by the Motion Picture Society of India for the members of the Bombay Geographical Association and their guest at the West End Cinema, Lamington Road, at 9 a.m. on Sunday. About 500 visitors were present at the show and headmasters and teachers, not only from the city, but also from Poona, Nasik, Bordi, Thana, Kalyan and other suburbs of Bombay were present.

Amongst the prominent visitors were: Diwan Bahadur K. M. Javeri, Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Dr. Rath, Mr. D. R. Patwardhan, Mr. A. B. Vaidya, Solicitor, Miss Panandikar, Miss Indira Raut, Dr. Kalapesi, Prof. Kazi, Prof. Beri, Dr. Tavade, Prof. G. R. Paranjpe, Mr. R. V. Parulekar, Dr. Krishna Iyer, Prof. Sukla, Mr. D. A. Telang, Rai Saheb Khisti, Mr. T. Babell, Mr. Nagindas T. Master.

FILMS AND GEOGRAPHY

Mr. V. D. Ghate, Chairman of the Bombay Geographical Association extended on behalf of his Association as well as the Motion Picture Society of India a hearty welcome to all the ladies and the gentlemen and observed that the Association was started not only for the Geography teachers, but also for the benefit of the general public, who were interested in the knowledge of the various countries of the world. Mr. Ghate, announced that a series of of lectures had been arranged and expected that the same amount of co-operation will be available from the Motion Picture Society as well as the public in the future work of the Association. Lastly, he paid a tribute to the work of the Motion Picture Society in popularising the utility of motion pictures for the spread of culture and education and appealed to all to join the Bombay Geographical Association.

The following films were screened: 1 Electricity at the Farm, 2 Printing press (Borckhouse, Leiphiz), 3 Harvest of the Sugar Maple Tree, 4 Digging of the Past, 5 Winter Witchery of Niagara, 6 Arctic Patrol.

With a vote of thanks proposed by Mr. C. P. Kharas to Dr. Deshmukh, the President of the Society and the management of the West End Cinema, the programme came to a close.

VOLUNTEER CORPS FOR SARASWATS

Formal Inauguration Of New Organisation Takes Place At Chikalwadi

The Saraswats resident in Bombay are be congratulated on the inauguration of a Volunteer Corps under the name of "Saraswati Volunteer Corps".

On Monday the 7th October, being Dasserah Day, a Volunteer Corps was formally inaugurated (consisting chiefly of the youths who acted as volunteers during the Ganeshotsav celebrations), with the name of the "Saraswati Volunteer Corps" under the auspices of Dr. M. Rama Rao at Chikalwadi, with the object of rendering service to the public.

Dr. M. Rama Rao, who is the Vice-President of the Corps, is the Officer Commanding, Mr. M. Balkrishna Rao the Captain, Mr. Sadanand Nagarkotte, the Secretary, and Mr. Deva Rao the Instructor, of the Corps.

Among others, Mr. N. G. Limaye, Mr. N. R. Sharma (Managing Partner in the Popular Pharmacy), and Mr. N. L. Kodikal were present at the inauguration ceremony.

WORKERS OF THE WORLD DECLARE AGAINST WAR

Great Demonstrations In All Countries Follow Appeal Of Labour International

(IFTU) The appeal issued by the Joint Anti-War Committee of the IFTU and LSI, urging affiliated organisations to organise mass meetings protesting against Italian aggression and to bring pressure to bear on the governments, has not failed of its effect.

In Belgium the Executive of the National Trade Union Centre immediately dealt with the whole question of prevention of war and, in conjunction with the Party, organised great demonstrations.

In Holland, the Socialists League of Youth, the Red Defence and the Young Socialists gave their full support to the demonstrations arranged jointly by the Trade Unions and the Party.

In France there was, inter alia, a great demonstration in Paris against "colonial piracy," addressed in addition to Jouhaux, by Faure, the Secretary of the Party, and Noel-Baker as fraternal delegate from the British Labour Party. The resolution which the meeting adopted stated that "the League of Nations would be signing its own death warrant if it allowed this barbaric attack against one of its Members," and the League Council was urged "to fulfil its whole duty by forcing the cessation of military measures by the initiation of arbitration procedure, designation of the aggressor and the application of all the sanctions provided against it by the Covenant."

IN GREAT BRITAIN

In Great Britain, the General Council of the Trades Union Congress dealt with the Abyssinian question before the opening of this year's Congress. The feeling in the Congress was of acute opposition to Italy and its military intentions, and condemnation of the attitude of the governments which refused to utilise the machinery of the League of Nations for the arbitration of disputes. Congress reaffirmed its support for the peace system within the League of Nations and its decision to do everything possible to make this system a reality.

In Luxemburg a great meeting was organised in Esch by the Party and Trade Unions. The Luxemburg National Trade Union Centre had also forwarded a resolution to the government on the 27th August, expressing the hope that Luxemburg's representatives in Geneva would be aware of their great responsibility in the hour of destiny. "The Labour Party and the National Centre," says a leading article in the "Escher Tagblatt," "do not want only thus to express their international solidarity; they are convinced that in this demonstration they also fulfil a duty towards our own country.....All Luxemburgers must fight against the war, not only on humanitarian grounds, but because opposition towards Italy's move for expansion also means a check on Nazi Germany's expansionist ideals." Similar demonstrations were also held in many other countries, Scandinavia, Switzerland, etc.

Saraswat Co-op. Bank's Annual Meeting

The Annual General Meeting of the Saraswat Cooperative Bank was held on Saturday last, Mr. V. P. Varde, Chairman, presiding. In moving adoption of the report and the statements of accounts the president drew attention to the sound position of the Bank and the various facilities provided by it. He said that the Bank could maintain the rate of dividend at 6¼ per cent. because of the ungrudging services rendered by honorary workers.

Transactions resulted in a net profit of Rs. 5,436/14/0.

The report was adopted and a Committee was elected for the next year. The meeting terminated with a social gathering of the members.

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Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 14 POINTS UP

Trade Calling Influenced By Better Textile Situation

GOLD AND SILVER SLIGHTLY EASY

Grains Quiet But Jute And Copper Firm

BOMBAY, Oct 7

On Monday, cross rates ruled quiet but steady

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM

New York cotton was moderately active owing to better textile situation but the advance was checked by southern selling at first. Prices however firmed up later in the day on good buying orders.

BULLION SLIGHTLY EASY

London gold and silver ruled slightly easy.

WHEAT AND LINSEED QUIET

Wheat and linseed were quiet but Jute, Rubber and Copper were firm.

MORE ACTIVITY IN SECURITIES

The London Stock Exchange displayed decidedly improved sentiment on more enquiry. Giltedged securities showed more activity on better interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(MARCH 1936)

New York, Oct 7

Previous closing	11.02
To-day's opening	11.01
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	11.16
Difference	+.14

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(MARCH 1936)

Liverpool, Oct 7

Previous closing	6.16
To-day's opening	6 14
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	6.12
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs 229

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Oct 7

Cotton was moderately active to-day on some scattered buying and trade calling influenced by better textile situation but the enquiry on the whole was rather restricted with hedge selling by southern house checking advances.

Trading in March commenced at 11.01 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. The market was rather quiet in the absence of any important enquiry but later developed steadier tendency following better outside interest and trade covering under the influence of which March rose to 11.07. At this level, the market was somewhat quiet but steady.

The New York cotton market finally closed at 11.16 with a rise of 14 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Oct 7

The following were the opening ranges:—

December (10.95/10.94) 10.93/10.92
January (10.96/10.95) —
March (11.05/11.03) 11.01/11.00

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Oct 7

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American October (6.22) 6.17
American December (6.14) 6.09
Egyptian October (8.28) 8.25
Egyptian November (8.23) 8.20

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct 7

Broach A/M moved between Rs. 216-12 and Rs. 218-4 at night. The rate at 10-25 p.m. was Rs. 218 with New York futures about 4 points up.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Oct 7

Silver opened steady at Rs. 68/10, 68/12 and 69/1. The market was moderately active on speculative buying and covering but prices eased under scattered selling and realising following quieter London cables. Prices closed steady at Rs. 68-5, 68-7 and 68-12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/4/3, 35/4/6 and 35/5/3. The market was rather quiet but prices kept steady throughout with buying and sellers' order evenly divided. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/4/3, 35/4/6 and 35/5/3.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Oct. 7

Following a decline of 8 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs 215 for Broach April-May delivery, but the market opened very steady at Rs. 216/8 on active buying by local operators.

There was further improvement on buying by auction dealers and prices were quoted at Rs. 218. At this level, there was realising by commission houses and some selling by professional operators, and prices were quoted at Rs. 217.

To-day being Dasarah, the market closed at 3 p.m. as under:—

The following are the quotations at 3 p.m.:—

Broach A/M	217/4
Oomra Dec/Jan.	198/8
Bengal Dec/Jan	150/12

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, Oct 7

Previous closing	4.89
To-day's opening	4.89 7/8
To-day's closing	4.89 7/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Oct 7

Previous closing	4.88 13/16
To-day's opening	4.89 1/8
To-day's closing	4.89 11/16
Difference	+.00 7/8

FRANC RATE

London, Oct 7

Previous closing	74.26
To-day's opening	74.25
To-day's closing	74.22
Difference	+.06

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Oct 7

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.89 1/8 and improved to 4.89 3/8 subsequently improving to 4.89 11/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 4.89 11/16.

Franc opened at 74.25 and then advanced to 74.31 thereafter movements were slow and uninteresting.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 74.32

LONDON SILVER

London, Oct 7

The market was quiet.

	Last price	To day's price
Spot	29 5/8d.	29 1/2d.
Forward	29 3/4d.	29 5/8d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Oct 7

Gold per ounce (£7-2-2) £7-2-0

DISCOUNTS

London, Oct 7

3 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent.) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

4 months (11/16 to 3/4 per cent) 11/16 to 3/4 per cent

6 months (3/4 to 13/16 per cent) 3/4 to 13/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, Oct 7

London on Bombay	1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.60 3/8) 5.60 7/8
New York on Bombay	(38.97) 37.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.92 3/4) 0.92 1/2
London on Shanghai	(1-6 5/8) 1-6 7/16
London on Milan	(60.03) 60.00
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/32) 1-2 1/32

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Oct 7

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with December at 77 3/8 and March 73 3/4. The market was quiet owing to the lack of speculative interest with traders holding back.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Oct 7

Chicago wheat opened steady with December at 1.07-3/4. The market showed easier tendency due to lack of outside demand and commission house selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Oct 7

The rates at 3-30 p m. were as follows.

METALS.

Tin (£221 1/2 buyers. No sellers. Irregular) £227 1/2 buyers £228 sellers. Firm.

Linseed (£18 5/8 buyers £18 11/16 sellers. Strong) £19 3/4 buyers £19 13/16 sellers. Strong

Electrolytic Copper (£40 1/2) £40 1/2 to £41 1/4

Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Oct 7

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators bought. China sold. Market quiet."

TEA.

Indian Pekoe (0.10) 0.10
Indian Pekoe higher (2-2) 2-2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 3/4) 0-11 3/4
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 3/4) 2-3 3/4

JUTE

October-November New Crop (£18 5/8 sellers) £18 3/4 sellers
Dunlop October (£20 3/4 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers
Lightning October (£18 3/4 sellers) £19 3/4 sellers

RUBBER.

Spot (5 7/8 paid and value) 5 7/8 paid and sellers.

January March (6 1/16 paid and sellers) 6 1/16 paid and sellers

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay October-November (£13 1/4 nominal) £13 1/8 sellers
Linseed Calcutta October-November (£12 3/4 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers.
Linseed La Plata October (£11 sellers) £11 sellers
Groundnut Coromandal October (£14 5/8 sellers) £14 9/16 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

May 1936 Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, Oct 7

	Rs. a. p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7 4 9
Rates at 12-0 noon	7 5 0
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7 5 0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Oct 7

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat January	4 11 9
Wheat May	4 10 6
Linseed May	7 5 0

The tone was steady.

Very Firm Tone In Stock Exchange

SHARP RECOVERY IN GILTEDGED SECURITIES & HOMERAIL SHARES

Armament Shares Very Active

PROFIT-TAKING IN COPPER AFTER SHARP ADVANCE

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Oct 7

The Stock Exchange was decidedly more cheerful. Business in new account is gradually broadening and a very firm tone prevailed in all directions outstanding features being a further sharp recovery in giltedged, homerails and cablewireless issues together with activity and strength in armaments. Commodities generally were quieter. Basemetals notably coppers witnessed great activity with largest turnovers. Early sharp advances, however were later reduced somewhat on profit-taking.

Wall Street opened steady.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Oct 7

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed £93

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Friday, September 27, £93
Monday, September 30, £92 1/2
Tuesday, October 1, £92
Wednesday, Oct. 2, £92
Thursday, Oct. 3, £91 1/2
Friday, October 5, £93

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 7

3-30 p.m.

The general tone was firm on increased buying interest. Giltedgeds were improving. Industrials in general had some good features. Copper shares were strong.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£81 3/4) £82 5/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£102 3/8) £103
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£109 1/8) £109 1/4
4 per cent Funding Loan (£111 3/4) £112 1/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£102 7/8) £103 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£110 3/4) £111

INDUSTRIALS.

British Celanese 2nd Preference (20-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2
Marks and Spencer Splits share (4) 4
Hydro Electric (dol 3 3/8) dol 3 3/8
Musical Industries (24-9) 25-3
Princhin Johnson (38-3) 38-9
Imperial Chemical (33-10 1/2) 35-0
Imperial Chemical Ord (8-1 1/2) 8-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (109-3) 109-6
Realisation 1930 (£75) £75 1/2
Dunlop Rubber (35-3) 36-3
University Ordinary (28-0) 28-1 1/2
Ford Motors (32-7 1/2) 33-3
Cable Wires (£6 1/8) £6
British American Tobacco (108-9) 110-0
Camera A (£7 5/8) £7 3/4
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (132-6) 135-0
P and O S N Company Defd. (16-9) 17-0
Distillers (89-0) 90-0
Bred and Dyers (8-3) 8-3
British Celanese (11-0) 12-0
J and P Coates Ordinary (60-3) 60-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (52-0) 53-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (6-3) 6-6
Western Limited Ordinary (19-0) 19-6
Inter Nickels (£30 1/2) £32
Bengal Iron and Steel (5-3) 5-4 1/2
Tata Iron and Steel (£102) £102

INDIAN LOANS

London, Oct 7

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£95) £95
3 1/2 per cent India (£91 3/4) £92
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (1944-5) (£110) £110 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£113) £113 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948/53 (£104 1/2) £104 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£113) £113 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1854-58 (£102 1/2) £103

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£108) £108 1/4

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (22-3) 22-0
Donaro Tea (43-9) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India and Ceylon (32-6) 32-6

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (20-3) 21-3
Gula Kelampong (20-0) 20-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27-3) 27-6 27-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£9 3/4) £9 3/4

MINING SHARES.

Nandy (55-0) 55-0
Burma Corporation (11-0) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£16 3/4) £17 3/4
East Rand Proprietors (52-0) 52-4 1/2
Rand Mines (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

MINE SHARES.

Crown Mines (£12 5/8 £12 3/4
Goddar New (£9 7/8) £10
Moddar New (71-3) 71-3
Sug Nigel (£12) £12 1/4
Spring Mines Split Shares (40-0) 41-3
Union Corporation (£7 7/8) £7 7/8

OIL SHARES.

Venezuela Persian (33-9) 35-0
Anglo Iranian (58-9) 60-0
Burma Oil (73-9) 75-0
Mexican Eagle (4-6) 4-7 1/2
Shell Transport (68-9) 71-3
Royal Dutch (£25 5/8) £26

HOME RAIL SHARES.

Great Western (£45) £45 1/2
L M Ford (£16 1/2) £17
L N E R Defd (£4 7/8) £5
Southern Dutch (£17) £17 3/4
London Paris 5 per cent (£131 1/4) £130 1/2
London Board G Stock (£99 3/4) £97 1/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Oct 7

The following were the closing rates:

General Motor (dol 45 5/8) dol 46 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 22) dol 22 7/8
U S Steel Common (dol 43 3/4) dol 44 1/4
U S Steel Preference (dol 110 1/4) dol 108 1/4

BOMBAY DECCAN GETS LOCAL RAIN

Thunder-Showers Expected In Southern India

POONA: October 7.

Nearly general thunder-storm and rain has fallen in Mysore and local rain in Upper Burma, Bombay Deccan and Malabar, while a few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Gujarat, Madras and Deccan.

The Chief Amounts of Rainfall are:—Monywa and Bangalore two inches each; Myitkyina and Mysore one-and-a-half each, Victoria Point, Bhamo, Silchar and Gadag one inch.

FORECAST:— Thundershowers will occur locally in South Deccan, Mysore, South Madras and at a few stations in Burma, Assam and Bengal.—A.P.

GAZDAR ATTACKS SPECIAL POWERS ACT

(Continued From Page 4)

red," and there is no appeal. Further, Sir, there are summary trials and special procedure, under section 23. No adjournment of case if victim wants to arrange for help vide section 24. Again, I refer to sections 3 and 4. I may be held up under them by a petty official for an offence which he imagines I am going to commit. If I ask him what my crime is, he is not bound to tell me; if I give a statement he may not submit it. This is the line followed and the language that is used in this Bill. Of course, I am not a lawyer, but I have tried to substantiate the statement I made. If I am wrong I should like to be contradicted by the Home Member who is attempting to substitute executive authority in place of law courts.

I would say a few words about the appeal that the honourable member Mr. Bakhale made to this House. He appealed to Sindhis particularly. He appealed to us not to give him a parting kick. I want to remind him that if this Bill is passed, it will be a parting kick not only to him but also to ourselves, as the whole presidency is included in this Bill.

COLABA OBSERVATORY BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 7/10/1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.008 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.0 degrees 2.1 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.7 degrees 1.8 (above normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. NEN

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 4 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 150 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 20 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10), 4

Rain in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 30.40 inches.

INDORE MARKET QUOTATION.

Indore, Oct. 3.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman & Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton. Rates per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.—

Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 24, 25
Wheat Malvi Rs. 19, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 17, 19
Gram Rs. 17, 18
Tilseed Rs. 40, 45
Linseed Bold Brown Rs. 25, 26
Lintal Rs. 18, 20
Maka Rs. 10, 12
Jawar Rs. 12, 14
Bajara Rs. 16, 18
Moog (Green) Rs. 14, 16
Moog (Black) Rs. 7, 10
Ajavan Rs. 17, 19
Oil Cakes Rs. 14, 18
Cotton seeds Rs. 14, 16
Ghee Rs. 200, 250
Chilies Rs. 78, 90
Cotton Malwi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 80, 90
Cotton Nimadi per boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 70, 80
Cotton Broach opening per Candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 212
Cotton Broach closing per Candi of 784 lbs. Rs. 215
Wheat flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 8/12
Wheat flour Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 9.
Wheat flour Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7
Wheat flour Chapad per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 3
Stan per than. —
Hukumchand 4
Kalyanmal Rs. 3/14
Swadeshi Rs. 4
State Rs. 4/2
Rajakumar Rs. 3/12
Malwa Rs. 4/4
Tea Rates.—
Lipton 8 as to 1/12
Brook Bond 7 as to 1/10
Chandra Brand 7 as to 1/6
Shares.—
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 50
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 78
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 135
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref) 114
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 180
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 45
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 104
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 140
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 4/12
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 35
25 Indore Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 2
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 14
5 Indore Co-operative Insurance Ltd 1

Bullion.—
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 36/10
Silver per 100 tolas 68/12
Grain Market Strong.

CONFERENCE OF CONGRESSMEN

Object Is To 'Clarify Opinion' And Give 'Healthy Injection To Political Life In Bombay'

"This conference is not a move to rebel against the local Congress Committee. It is convened to clarify opinion among Congressmen on the two most important questions facing our country today, namely, how effectively to wreck the sham constitution that is being foisted on us, and the ever-growing danger of an imperialist war, that is likely to shake the fabric of world civilisation and vitally affect the future of India," declared Mr. Yusuf Meherally, presiding over a public meeting at the Kamgar Maidan, Parel, Bombay, under the auspices of the Reception Committee of the Conference of Congressmen which meets on Sunday (October 13).

The Conference, Mr. Meherally continued, was being convened by loyal Congressmen. Every one of the 50 members of the Reception Committee had served the Congress faithfully and had participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement at the command of the Congress, and had courted imprisonment. They had been prominently associated with Congress activities in the city for a long time past.

It was, therefore, a matter of profound regret that an impression should be sought to be created, he observed, that the Conference was likely to affect adversely the position of the local Congress.

"HEALTHY INJECTION"

Mr. Meherally once again hastened to give the assurance that the Conference was bound to act as a healthy injection to the political life in this city, whose tempo has of late somewhat slackened during recent months.

The Congress at its Bombay session, Mr. Meherally went on, had decided to "reject" the Constitution. How could this be done? It was, therefore, of the most urgent importance that Congressmen should meet together at this critical juncture, review the situation, and elaborate the strategy of rejection.

NO POLICY OF DRIFT

It was gratifying indeed to note that the policy of drift was now being vigorously assailed by some of the eminent Congressmen. The resignation of Sirdar Sardul Singh Caveeshar, which the speaker characterised as "courageous" from the Congress Working Committee, reflected the real feelings of the rank and file of the Congressmen, and the refreshing statement of Dr. Khan Saheb against acceptance of office was a case in point.

Mr. Meherally personally felt that if Ministerial offices were accepted by Congressmen, the fight for Independence would be put back by two decades.

The Conference also should express its opinion on what attitude India should take if Britain was involved in an Imperialist war.

TOP-HEAVY CONSTITUTION

Mr. Khedgiker said that it was impossible to work the constitution as it was top-heavy and would break down under its own weight. The workers had not in the least benefited by this new constitution, and it was the duty of the workers to inform the Indian National Congress clearly that it was not in the interest of the country to work the reforms. Congress should only utilise the Councils to develop the struggle for freedom.

GIVE CORRECT LEAD

Mr. Charles Mascarenhas denounced Italian aggression in Abyssinia, and pointed out the danger of its spreading into a world conflagration. The task before the national movement was to face these issues boldly, and give a correct lead to the country. He appealed to the workers to stand by the Congress.

Messrs. Mahadeswar, V. H. Joshi, Taralkar, Md. Gani and G. R. Inamdar addressed the gathering.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 7-10-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 83.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.12 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.91 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

PEOPLES' SPIRIT NOT CRUSHED

Socialists Thankful To Gandhiji For National Awakening Says Dr. Sumant Metha

(From Our Correspondent).

MEHSANA, Oct. 6.

If an indication was ever necessary to show that the national spirit of the people is not suppressed, but on the contrary, it is getting deeper and wider, the recent celebrations of Mahatma Gandhi's birthday in North Gujarat gave ample proofs.

There was Khadi sale in towns as well as in villages. There were exhibitions of Khadi cloth and Swadeshi goods in Sidhpur, Mehsana, Kalol and other centres, a large number of meetings were organised and people from Ahmedabad and elsewhere were invited for the occasion.

The town of Patan after seven days' strenuous Khadi sale held its final meeting under the presidentship of Dr. Sumant Mehta.

He showed how the attention of the educated classes was now diverted to the work of rural reconstruction, and Khadi played a very important role in this work. Khadi is finding its true place in the national economy.

SOCIALISTS ARE THANKFUL TO GANDHIJI.

There is no doubt whatever that Socialistic thought is spreading all over the country and Gujarat is not free from it. It is perfectly wrong to say that the youngsters have got undigested thoughts from European books. The economic situation in the country is driving us to Socialism. People need not quarrel over this change. If the change is for the good of the people, it will survive, otherwise it will be wiped off. Misrepresentation of the Socialists on a colossal scale is being carried on in Gujarat, but after all truth will win. The Socialists are truly thankful to Gandhiji and other leaders for the great and unique awakening brought about in this country.

Gandhiji had insisted on fearlessness as being the first step in national reconstruction. It was through his teachings that we sent a lakh of people to jail; but for this huge country that number was much too small. The cult of Swadeshi has been taught in all countries, in our case, it is an absolute necessity. Without truth and love no great movement can hope to succeed."

Kalol was lucky in having Mr. Amritlal Thakkar and Sjt. Ravishanker Vyas for a couple of days. Syt Ravishanker has worked for the uplift of the Harijans, a class of Kolis, living in Sharotar. Both of them are studying the problems of the Thakardas, who number somewhere about five lakhs in North Gujarat. For this purpose Dr. Sumant Mehta and Mr. Thakkar toured for two whole days in country carts.

PROTEST AGAINST BAKHALE'S BILL

Byculla Merchants Demand Inquiry

(From A Correspondent)

The second quarterly meeting of the Nyayya Hakka Saraukshak Sabha, an Association of Shop-keepers and Tenants etc. of Bombay, composed of all classes of shop-keepers who have not got separate associations of their own, was held on Sunday evening at Tendulkar's English School, opposite Byculla Station, Bombay. In the absence of the President, Mr. Bhikaji Ganuji Doke was voted to the chair.

DEMAND FOR INQUIRY

The following resolutions which were then moved from the Chair were unanimously passed.

This meeting is of opinion that the Bombay Shops Bill introduced by Mr. Bakhale in the Bombay Legislative Council and now published by the Bombay Government for public opinion is absolutely unsuitable to the existing circumstances not only in the Bombay Presidency but in the whole of India and therefore unnecessary. The meeting is emphatically of opinion that the bill is brought forward in total disregard of the economic and the other peculiar conditions of the Shop-keepers, the class of customers and the mode of living and household circumstances of the shop assistants and also the want of other facilities for bettering the conditions of the shop assistants. In the long run the Bill will not only not do any real good to those for whose well being it is chiefly intended but it will also create ill-feeling between the shop-owners their servants and otherwise hamper the smooth working of the shopping businesses.

This meeting therefore requests the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Legislative Council, and the Bombay Municipal Corporation to throw out the Bill root and branch or in the alternative to appoint an Independent Committee to examine impartially the whole question relating to the existing condition of Shop-keepers, the shop-assistants and the surrounding circumstances and to report on the advisability of enacting a legislation as is proposed and the nature of such legislation, if any considered necessary.

APPEAL TO SHOPKEEPERS

This meeting expresses its wholehearted sympathies with the present conditions of Shop Assistants but considers that the other Indian conditions must materially change for the better to effect improvement in the Shop-keepers' and Shop-Assistants' present plight, and meanwhile recommends to all the shop-keepers to see that no injustice is done to the Shop Assistants if any such rare instances of injustice come to their notice.

The meeting then appointed (1) the Bombay Shop-Keepers' Bakhale Bill Committee with authority to co-opt more members to take further steps in regard to the said Bill, (2) the Bombay Tea and Hotel Shop-keepers Committee, and (3) the Bombay Vegetable and Fruit Merchants' Committee, with authority of co-option, respectively to deal with matters affecting their respective trades.

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BOMBAY: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1935

MILITARY ROAD OVER NAHAQQI PASS

Mohmand "Jirga" Gives An Undertaking Of Good Conduct

SIMLA, Oct. 5.

Particulars are now to hand of the big Mohmand "jirga" seen by the Political Officer at Katsai camp on October 2

The attitude of the "jirga" was submissive. It had evidently been strongly impressed by the efficiency and the determination of the Government forces, both on the ground and in the air, and by the casualties inflicted by the troops in their recent actions, not excluding that of September 29th in spite of the considerable losses inflicted by tribesmen on one unit in the hand to hand fighting on that day.

The representatives of the "jirga" gave an undertaking of good conduct and accepted the settlement by the Political Officer of the Government's intention to complete the military road over the Nahaqqi Pass and to retain troops there until Government is satisfied that conditions justify their withdrawal.

The "jirga" then left to arrange for the dispersal of the hostile lashkars in the neighbourhood of the Khapak Pass and elsewhere as a preliminary to holding a second "jirga" with the Political Officer for the final peace settlement.

Afghan Lashkar

These lashkars recently consisted almost entirely of Afghan tribesmen from villages in the outlying Mohmand country west of the Durand Line who had been arriving in Khapak neighbourhood in large numbers for some days before October 2 under the influence of fanatical mullahs who told them that their territory was threatened. The presence of these tribesmen who have no direct concern in the negotiations between Government and the Upper Mohmands has hitherto been the chief obstacle to the speedy conclusion of peace.

On October 3, the troops engaged in protecting the labour on the road were again fired on and they returned the fire. The latest reports are to the effect that the "jirga" has been successful in securing the dispersal of the hostile lashkars.

It may be mentioned that the "jirga" brought in a number of wounded. Government policy throughout the operations has been that laid down in the proclamation to the Mohmands. An incident like the one that happened on September 29 is unavoidable occasionally in frontier hostilities.

The situation in Malakand is now completely peaceful. The action taken against the Mohmands had a very salutary effect on the potential hostile element such as the Utam Khel whose contingent, headed by the notorious Faghfur Khan, returned to their homes sometime back.

The situation in Dir is also satisfactory. The leader of the anti-Nawab faction among the Pianda Khels has taken refuge in the Peshawar district, while Alamzab Khan is reported to have lost all hopes of regaining Jandol.

The Bombay Vanita Vishram and allied Schools' Annual Dasserah Sammelan was held on Saturday and Sunday last A "Garba" pose by the girls of the Institutes.

INDIAN TROOPS FOR OVERSEAS

Govt. Must Appoint Standing Army Committee, Says Mangal Singh

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

Interviewed by the United Press regarding the Simla session of the Legislative Assembly, Sardar Mangal Singh who returned to Lahore yesterday said that the Simla session has once more demonstrated that the administration of the country is being run against the declared wishes of the accredited representatives of the people. The representatives of all communities and parties unitedly requested the Government not to proceed with the Criminal Law Amendment Bill but the Government was adamant and His Excellency the Viceroy was advised to certify the Bill irrespective of the very strong feeling against the measure.

Similarly the Government took up a very uncompromising attitude regarding the Quetta earthquake. The Government unnecessarily made it a point of honour to oppose the request of the non-official members for instituting an enquiry.

ARMY COMMITTEE

The only point where the Government seems to have something to placate the non-official opinion was the question of consulting the Legislative Assembly before sending Indian troops for service outside the country. Both the Army Secretary in the Assembly and H. E. the Commander-in-Chief in the Council of State gave assurances that the Government would consider the proposal of appointing a Standing Army Committee to advise the Government on all matters connected with the defence of India. I have given notice of a resolution to the same effect.

In view of the fact that Indian troops may have to be sent outside India in the near future the Government should take steps forthwith to appoint the promised Committee on army affairs.—United Press.

Bhavnagar Oct. 3:—A match between Sorath and Gohilwad was played at Bhavnagar. It commenced on the 3rd and ended on the 4th inst., in favour of Sorath winning by four wickets and 2 runs.

CONTENTS OF POSTAL PARCELS

Penalty For Inadmissible Communications

SIMLA, Oct. 6.

The following press communique regarding treatment of postal parcels containing inadmissible communications has been issued yesterday:—

Under clause 79 of the Post and Telegraphs Guide a parcel may contain one (but must not contain more than one) written communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication provided the communication is addressed only to the addressee of the parcel itself. The Government of India have decided to impose a penalty with effect from 1st November, 1935, for the breach of the condition specified in this clause.

SUSPECTED PARCELS.

The following procedure will be observed in post offices in dealing with parcels suspected to contain inadmissible communications:—

(a) If a parcel in course of transmission by post is suspected to contain more than one communication of the nature of a letter or having the character of a personal communication or communications addressed to a person or persons other than the addressee, it will be forwarded to destination marked "For open delivery."

(b) On receipt of the parcel in the office of delivery the Post Master will issue a notice to the addressee to the effect that a parcel suspected to contain communications of the above description has been received and that the addressee should attend the post office either in person or by authorised agent within 7 days of the receipt of the notice and take open delivery of the parcel.

DOUBLE PENALTY.

(c) If the parcel on being opened in the office of delivery in the presence of the addressee or his authorised agent, is found to contain any communication not addressed to the addressee or more than one communication to the addressee of the parcel, each such communication, with the exception of one for the addressee shall be charged on delivery to the addressee with double the letter postage, any postage paid on the parcel not being taken into account in assessing the charge.

(d) Should the addressee not attend the post office within the period specified in sub para (b) above or refuse to take open delivery of the parcel or refuse to pay the extra postage that may be assessed on it, the parcel shall be returned for delivery to the sender without recovering from the sender the extra postage assessed thereon.

Parcels posted in contravention of clause 79 of the Post and Telegraph Guide will be liable to the risk of delay in delivery apart from the risk of payment of extra postage.—United Press.

"VOTE FOR CONGRESS CANDIDATE"

Vigorous Election Campaign Launched In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Oct. 5.

"If you want to show that your organization— the Congress— is still alive at Jubbulpore, if you want to vindicate the honour of your town and wish to give a befitting reply to the local Government, then vote for the Congress candidates in the forthcoming Municipal elections."

This was the fervent appeal made by Messrs. Seth Govind Das, Pandit Ravi Shanker Shukla and Pandit Dwarka Prasad Misra, in the course of their speeches delivered in a crowded public meeting held last night in the local Tilak Bhumi in connection with the municipal election campaign.

The Congress Municipal Election Board, which has got the approval of the Provincial Congress for its formation and also for setting up the Congress candidates, has announced the names of the candidate selected and set up by the Board. The Board, at the present moment, has decided to contest elections in the 19 wards of the town of the total 23 wards, and has started a vigorous campaign to get through its candidates.

Pandit R. S. Shukla, in response to an invitation has arrived here, and is helping the Board in its campaign.—United Press.

EUROPEAN HAT REPLACES "FEZ"

Iranian Decree Has Effect In Karachi

KARACHI, October 6.

The promulgation of the decree in Iran advocating a change-over from national to the European style of dressing has begun to produce effect in Karachi where there is a large population of Iranis engaged in trade. Since the last few days the Persian 'fez' has been cast aside and the European hat has been donned in its place.

Though the decree as promulgated in Iran cannot be enforced here, the patriotism of the community has prompted them to keep up to the fashions in vogue at home.—United Press

A fine specimen of Harlican Grey Dare brought by a passenger by the Mail Boat. This breed is very rare and very few exist in England at present.

CAME BEFORE END OF LEAVE!

Action Of N. H. Academy Principal Leads To Students' Strike

HYDERABAD, (Sind), October 5.

Over 1,000 students and the entire teaching staff of the N. H. Academy, founded by Sadhu Hiranand, have gone on strike. The institution is the oldest in Sind and has a record number of students on its attendance register.

The grievances of the students and the staff who have both co-operated and equally shouldered the responsibility, is the alleged objectionable attitude of the Principal Mr. Ramchand Manghan Malani towards the teaching fraternity.

The Principal, it is reported, had been on leave of four months and in his absence the Vice-Principal, Mr. Jiwatram, was acting as the Principal. Everything was going on well when suddenly one morning the Principal on leave came to the school before the expiry of his leave and ordered the Acting Principal to hand him over the charge. The latter then left the office followed by the staff and the students.

Some prominent citizens are trying to intervene and bring about an amicable settlement.—United Press.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN BARODA TOWN

AHMEDABAD, October 7.

Hindu-Muslim tension is reported by the correspondent of a local paper from Sighpur, Baroda State.

It appears there were stray cases of assault on Hindus by Mohammedans in which one Hindu was injured seriously. Hindus observed a hartal.

The State Police arrived on the scene and made several arrests.—A.P.

DISAFFECTION AGAINST STATE

"Naujawan Mazdur" Copies Of October 1 Confiscated

LAHORE, Oct. 5.

A Gazette notification says:—"That in exercise of the powers conferred by section 99-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, as amended by section 4 of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, 1922, the Governor in Council has declared to be forfeited to His Majesty every copy, wherever found, of the issue of the "Naujawan Mazdoor", Urdu weekly of Amritsar, dated the 1st October, 1935, printed at the Matwala Press, Katra Shar Singh, Hall Bazar, Amritsar, and published by Doctor Hari Singh Ghakwalie, and all other documents containing copies, reprints, or translations of or extracts from the articles attacking the character and morals of H. H. the Maharaja of Patiala, published in pages 1, 2 and 3 of the issue of the said Weekly on the ground that the said articles contain matter which brings or is intended to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or is intended to excite disaffection towards the Ruler of the Patiala State: the publication of which is punishable under section 3(1) of the Indian States (Protection against Disaffection) Act, 1922.—United Press.

BERAR SOCIALIST CONFERENCE ENDS

Proposed change In Congress Creed Opposed

AMRAOTI, October 7.

The Berar Congress Socialist Conference terminated last evening.

Resolutions on non-acceptance of ministry, anti-war propaganda peasants' organisation, the characterisation of the Gramodyoga Sangha as economically unsound and politically reactionary, urging upon the Working Committee to establish direct relations with the All-India Trade Union Congress and the disapproval of the desired change in the Congress creed into "Satya" and "Ahimsa" were passed at the Conference.

At night a huge public meeting was held Veer Vamanrao Joshi presiding. Speeches were made by Mr. Achutrao Patwardhan and others, denouncing imperialist war.—United Press.

PLAN TO PRESERVE BUDDHIST REMAINS

KABUL, Oct 6.

Sardar Ahmad Ali Khan, Minister of Education, who had gone to Bamian with a view to decide on the steps to be taken to preserve the Buddhist remains there after consultation with the Engineering Board has returned to the capital.

A plan which will cost about two lakhs of Afghan rupees has been prepared.—United Press.

SHARMA BREAKS 32-DAY FAST

Yields To Persuasion Of Pt. Malaviya And Tagore

CALCUTTA, Oct. 7.

Pandit Malaviya, through whose intervention Pundit Ramchandra Sharma's fast ended last night after thirty-two days, told the latter that he would personally endeavour to use his influence and have animal sacrifice abolished at places of worship.

A letter signed by several prominent citizens was also handed over to Pundit Sharma, requesting him to suspend the fast for one year in the course of which time propaganda would be carried on systematically to educate the mass mind.

The sebaits of the temple who had a lengthy discussion with Pandit Malaviya, suggested that they should be given time to consider the matter and consult orthodox pundits.

HAD ITS EFFECT.

In the course of a letter to Pundit Sharma Dr. Rabindranath Tagore said: "I earnestly entreat you to desist from continuing the fast unto death. Your noble effort has already had its effect and will, I assure you, be more fruitful if you could live on to fulfil your great career. I shall do all I can by exercising my influence to help you in your endeavour."

In the course of a statement to the Press, Pundit Ramachandra Sharma announcing the breaking of his fast said that he did so in obedience to the requests from persons like Dr. Rabindranath Tagore and Pundit Malaviya, but reserved the right to resume the fast after one year which he thought sufficient for effective propaganda in favour of the anti-animal sacrifice movement.—United Press.

HARIJANS PROTEST AGAINST "BEGAR"

Kasur Villagers Complain To Commissioner Against Police

KASUR, Oct. 4.

Twentysix Harijans of village Kalsian Kalan, Tehsil Kasur, have complained to the Deputy Commissioner, Lahore that great pressure is being brought upon them by the police to cut grass free of cost for the police horses.

A police constable of Bhikhiwidd Police station is alleged to have forcibly collected nearly 60 bundles of grass from the sweepers without any price.—United Press.

NIZAM'S ADMINISTRATION REPORT

HYDERABAD (Dn.) Oct. 6.

That in spite of the world-wide economic depression the State of Hyderabad was able to weather the storm and grant remissions of land revenue amounting to nearly Rs. 45 lakhs is recorded by the Report on the Administration of the Dominions for 1342 Fasli (ending 5th October, 1933) issued to the Press.

The Report extends to nearly 150 pages in print and furnishes authentic information on the various departments in a convenient form. Among the noteworthy events of the year were the rendition of the Residency Bazaars now styled as the Sultan Bazaars, the introduction of the "Shop War" Auction System in certain districts by the Excise Department, the construction of Power Houses at Raichur and Nizamabad at a cost of Rs. 5.55 lakhs and 1.80 lakhs, respectively and the sanctioning of a quinquennial Labour Census in the State.—United Press.

The birthday anniversary of His Holiness Swami Rama Tirtha will be celebrated on Sunday (27th inst.), at 4 p.m. in the premises of the Rama Tirtha Publication League, No. 25 Marwari Gali, Lucknow. Besides the 'keertan,' recitations and singing of 'bhajans,' lectures on the life and teachings of Swami Rama will be delivered by eminent scholars of Lucknow and other places.

MAN MADE INVISIBLE

Budapest Engineer Demonstrates New Ray Invention

BUT POLICE ARREST HIM FOR THEFT OF MODEL

VIENNA, (By Air Mail).

The invisible man has arrived in real life. People who saw experiments with a new ray in Vienna say the secret has been found.

Scientific experts are investigating the claims of the inventor, M. Ladislus Voelgyesi, a Budapest engineer.

M. Velgyesi, with two assistants, Wolf and Salgo, took rooms in the Hammerand Hotel, and brought with them a large closed walnut cupboard.

A few days later the following advertisement appeared in the leading Vienna newspapers:—

Rays that Render Invisible: An epoch-making invention interested parties with a view to financial participation will be given practical demonstration in the Hotel Hammerand from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m.

There was a queue outside the hotel. A few were admitted. They included engineers and financial agents, but newspaper men were barred.

Those who attended, however, say that during the demonstration substantial objects and even living persons, after having been subjected for a few minutes to the rays proceeding from the mysterious walnut cupboard, vanished from sight. On the cupboard being closed, they reappeared in the field of vision. These witnesses include persons of repute.

As public interest began to grow, it was learned that Budapest police had issued a warrant for M. Voelgyesi's arrest.

He is charged with having been a companion of another Hungarian Engineer, M. Stephen Pribil, who, it is alleged, is the real inventor of the rays; of having stolen from him the plans and the only model of the invention.—United Press.

SURPRISE FOR VARNASHRAMITES

Nasik Proposal For Civil Address To Ambedkar And Its Sequel

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, Oct. 5.

Great sensation prevails in the Sanatanist circles, here, over the fact that almost all of the municipal councillors returned to the municipality on the ticket of the Varnashram Swaraj Sangh, local branch, have signed the requisition sent to the Municipal President to convene a meeting of the municipality with a view to resolve to present a civic address to Dr. B. R. Ahmedkar on the occasion of his visit to the city on the 12th inst. on his way to Yeola, where he is to preside over the Conference of the Harijans of the presidency to be held on the 13th instant.

The President has convened a meeting of the municipality for the 8th instant.

MEMON CONFERENCE AT PORBANDAR

Karachi Protest Against R. C. Resolution

KARACHI, Oct. 6.

A meeting of the representatives of all sections of Muslim followers of Pir Sahib of Luari was held in the Islam Club under the presidentship of Moulana Moulvi Mohd. Sahib.

The meeting protested against the resolution of the Reception Committee of the fourth session of the All-India Memon Conference to be held at Porbandar during November next, excluding Memon Murids of Pir Sahib from participating in the Conference.

The meeting was attended by representatives from Kathiawar, Cutch, Gujerat, the Punjab and Sind.—United Press.

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